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Hongkong, 18th August, 1915.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [543]

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Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [687]

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and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [559]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR

FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F.

VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding

the Troops).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial

Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-

General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMPSON (Colonial

Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHEATMAN, C.M.G. (Director

of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain

Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for

Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Coun-

cils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were

read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command

of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table

Financial Minutes Nos. 41 to 45 and

moved that they be referred to the

Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and

this was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command

of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table

the following papers: Report of meeting

of Finance Committee, held on Sep-

tember 10th; also annual report of the

Superintendent of Imports and Exports

for the year 1914.

THE COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, in con-

nection with Financial Minute 44 (the

voting of a sum of \$17,000 for the

construction of catchwaters etc.), I

should like to give hon. members some

information. We have at the present

time sufficient water in the reservoirs to

maintain a full supply until the middle

of January only, and if we were to adopt

a curtailment which could be effected

through the introduction of the Rider

Main system we might extend that supply

until the middle of February. The

season, as you no doubt have observed,

is a very abnormal one owing to the

very early date on which the northeast

monsoon has set in, and as far as we

can humanly foresee, the probabilities

of having any further large rainfall at this

late season of the year before the dry

season thoroughly sets in are rather

slender. Therefore, it is very desirable

that we should take some immediate

steps to further augment our supply of

water lest next Spring we should be

faced by a water famine. I have there-

fore decided to adopt the system of the

distribution of water through street

fountains. That will enable the supply

that we have at present, if it is not

further augmented, to last only until the

middle of May and only until the middle

of May and only until the middle of

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has been injured, or who is ill, is not likely to recover. It frequently happens that a doctor is not willing to say that the patient is not likely to recover, while the patient is sufficiently seriously ill to make his ultimate recovery far from certain, and in such cases it is desirable that his evidence should be taken if he can give any information on the matter of the charge, and this Clause has the effect of enabling the registrar to take evidence in such cases, even though the medical practitioner might not be willing to say that the patient is not likely to recover. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

LAND REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intitled "an Ordinance to amend the Land Registration Ordinance 1844." In doing so he said:—The present Land Registration Ordinance, Sir, which was passed in 1844, provides for the registration of judgments in the Land Office, but by a curious omission it requires that the Memorial of Registration must, in the case of judgment, be signed by the plaintiff. And as in some cases judgment is given for the defendant, and as sometimes the unsuccessful plaintiff is not very well disposed towards the defendant or is unwilling to help him, it frequently happens that the defendant finds difficulty in getting plaintiff's signature to the memorial to enable him to register the judgment. The effect of Clause 2 of this Bill will be to enable judgment to be registered in the Land Office by either party. The other two Clauses of the Bill, 3 and 4, deal with another difficulty in the present Ordinance, though a less important difficulty. The present Ordinance provides that the Memorial of Registration of judgment must contain the sum secured or recovered by the judgment, but as some judgments do not result in the recovery of any sum of money, the provision cannot be fulfilled in the case of such judgments, and these two sections, Sir, provide that the Memorial shall contain the amount recovered or secured only in those cases where a sum of money is only recovered or secured. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned sine die.

A ROYAL OBIT.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Before we part I should like to mention that I have had the honour of receiving a most gracious gift from their Majesties of pictures of His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen. These are, of course, gifts to the Colony, but as usual in such cases they find a fitting resting place at Government House where they are now to be seen in the dining room. If during this week, exclusive of this afternoon, any members of the community would like to view the pictures they can do so.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Financial Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding:—

EXPENDITURE ON TELEGRAMS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Telegraph Service, Telegrams sent and received by Government.

The CHAIRMAN—This vote is for telegrams. The amount required cannot be accurately estimated. One unforeseen telegram a few days ago cost \$700. No guarantee can be given.

The vote was agreed to.

WATER METERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Water Works, Water Account (Meter, etc.).

The CHAIRMAN—This is on account of meters; perhaps the Director of Public Works can explain.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—It is due to the extended use of meters. A considerable number of new houses have been erected in the western part of the city more particularly, and the meters are provided where necessary, and the result has been that we have exhausted the vote and we require the vote now applied for to carry over the year. The work is remunerative, as rent is charged for the use of the meters, and revenue will be received on account of the water supplied, in many cases.

The vote was agreed to.

THE NEW MAGISTRACY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$7,750) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Building, New Magistracy.

The CHAIRMAN—This vote is required to cover several different items. The first item is on account of the Magistracy building. The revised estimate for the building is \$111,000. Up to the end of last year a sum of \$96,072 was expended which would, of course, leave \$15,000 to be paid on the original estimate. But only \$12,000 was provided in this year's estimate. The actual expenditure on the building up to date has been \$114,787; which is \$3,785 over the revised estimate, and \$86,072 was spent last year, which leaves \$16,715 for this year. That means that supplementary vote is now required on account of the building of \$9,715. Then experience since the build-

ing has been brought into use has shown certain alterations are required. In connection with the dock it has been found desirable to close the staircase leading up into the dock by which prisoners are brought in. The custom has been to bring prisoners into the dock separately, therefore certain alterations have had to be made in the dock which cost \$500. And then there are a number of other items in the building which have been found necessary, more ventilation, and small alterations in the Magistrates' rooms, etc. The total of these come to \$860, and the total vote required is what is put down in the minute.

The vote was agreed to.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION EXTENSION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$345,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Extension of Central Police Station.

The CHAIRMAN—This is required in connection with acquiring certain properties adjoining the Central Police Station, which it is proposed eventually to extend. Agreements have been drawn up between the Government and the owners of the property, and this sum is sufficient to cover the amount required.

The vote was agreed to.

NEW CATCHWATERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, Construction of Catchwaters.

The CHAIRMAN—This has already been explained by H.E. the Governor. A sum of \$7,000 is at present included in Public Works Recurrent. The actual cost of the work required is \$24,000, and it is proposed to allow the vote of \$7,000 in Public Works Recurrent to lapse, and to take the vote now asked for in the financial minute. It is not properly a recurrent vote, but should come in under Public Works Extraordinary, as it is to carry out works which will not require recurrent expenditure.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$286,144 for the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section).

The CHAIRMAN—A resolution was put down in connection with this but it was pointed out by the Treasurer that this sum was already approved by the Finance Committee for expenses during the current year, and now this financial minute is taken to provide the money.

The vote was agreed to.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPUS ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1.—Parades for to-day, nil.

2.—The range is allotted to the Senior Troop, Baden Powell Scouts, every Friday until further notice.

3.—Members of the Engineer Company will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters between 27th instant and 1st prox. for inspection. Those arms must be sent to Headquarters the day men come off duty. They will be ready for re-issue the following day.

DETAIL.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.

Detachment Camp, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.

Note.—Caps instead of helmets, may be worn by guards and piketeers between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. provided that all the guards are dressed alike.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Friday, September 24th:—

5.50 p.m. and 8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.C.s. to be detailed by Inspector Wong.

Saturday, September 25th:—

5.50 p.m. and 8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.C.s. to be detailed by Inspector Wong.

PATROLS (WATER).

Friday, September 24th:—

5.50 p.m.—P.C.s. Hassan and Moosdeen, 8.50 p.m.—P.C.s. O. Arculli and Hassan Khan.

P.C. Rasak will do general patrol.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

Friday, September 24th:—

5.50 p.m.—Wilks (S), Gaskell (S), Henderson (P).

8.50 p.m.—Kim (S), Maxwell (S), Inspector d'Almada (P).

Saturday, September 25th:—

5.50 p.m.—J. Yvanovich (S), V. Yvanovich (S).

8.50 p.m.—Mehar Deen (S), Jumman Khan (S).

(S).—Report

SEQUEL TO HARBOUR COLLISION.

THE "ST. ALBANS" AND THE "UNCAS."

PILOT AND THE FAIRWAY.

The sequel to the harbour collision between the E. & A. s.s. *St. Albans* and the oil tank steamer *Uncas* was an inquiry by the Marine Court yesterday. The Master of the *Uncas*, E. H. Crump, was charged by the master of the *St. Albans*, Capt. E. Pilcher, with causing damage to his vessel by colliding with her on the afternoon of the 10th inst. Capt. P. H. Going, who was piloting the *Uncas* at the time of the collision, was also concerned in the charge.

The Court was composed of Commander Beckwith, R.N. (President); Commander Gibson (H.M.S. *Tamar*); Capt. Moxney (Laiyang); Capt. Grierson (Taiyuan); and Capt. Lindberg (Fot Shan).

Mr. H. J. Gedge (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), appeared for Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., agents for the *St. Albans*; Mr. Wilkinson (Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented the Standard Oil Company, the owners of the *Uncas*; and Mr. A. H. Crew (Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) was present on behalf of Capt. Going.

Capt. Pilcher, in the course of his evidence, said that the *St. Albans* was lying properly moored at the Company's buoy in the harbour on the 10th inst. The engines were at rest and they had just completed loading cargo and were taking in Chinese passengers. At about 5.15 p.m. the steamer *Uncas* ran into the *St. Albans* on the port side.

Mr. Wilkinson—Witness did not see the collision?

The President—No, he is merely giving us the opening story.

Capt. Pilcher added that considerable damage was done to the port side of the *St. Albans* abrest of the No. 2 hatch. The collision occurred at 5.15.

The Master of the *Uncas* said he left the wharf at Laichikok at 4.37 p.m., Pilot Going being in charge. The vessel came round the west end of Stonecutters, and then turned eastward up the harbour. As was usual, the pilot was in absolute charge of the navigation of the vessel, and they headed up with the *St. Albans* on their starboard bow. As the course was set they would have passed clear of the *St. Albans* by a cable's length. The weather was clear, but a fresh strong easterly wind was blowing. When the *Uncas* was nearing the *St. Albans* two junks were approaching from starboard, to cross the bows of the *Uncas*.

The pilot ported to pass astern of the junks, and at this time he was from two to three ship's lengths away from the *St. Albans*, and when they passed the junks the *St. Albans* was only a ship's length away. When the *Uncas* was ported the head of the vessel was pointing to the stern of the *St. Albans*. After a demonstration with models, the President asked witness if he did not think the course taken by the *Uncas* was not dangerous one?

Witness replied that he did not think so, and went on to say that when the *Uncas* was a ship's length away Pilot Going gave "a lot of orders," while the *Uncas*, which was going through the water at 5 knots, was still making for the *St. Albans*.

Questioned as to speed, witness said that when the *Uncas* left Laichikok she was lying "full ahead," which was 11 knots then came "half speed," and at 5.10 the order was "stop." Between 5.10 and 5.11 the orders of the pilot were "full ahead," "full astern," and then "full ahead." At this, and realising that strong orders were being given, he rushed out on to the bridge and pulled the wheel over to starboard, in an endeavour to save the impending collision. The *Uncas* was heading on to the *St. Albans* all the time. When he ran he ordered the anchors to be lowered but this was not done, because by time the Chief Officer was at the cable operation was not necessary. The pilot Going said, "Full speed astern we shall hit her amidships." He (witness) said, "No, full steam then and this was obeyed at once."

The President—Was Pilot Going very excited?

A did the telegraph man obey orders, he obeyed this order, but up to I could not get a word in.

Witness added that they ran

into the *St. Albans* when the *Uncas* was on the swing, and he then gave the order to go astern.

Mr. Wilkinson—At the time you ran to the wheel was a collision inevitable?—Yes, but I thought I might minimise the impact and hit the *St. Albans* with our stern instead of at right angles.

By Mr. Gedge—The engines of the *Uncas* answered smoothly. The wheel was a little bit stiff, but was in working order.

Replying to Mr. Crew witness said that he had heard that just prior to the collision Pilot Going went into the wheelhouse; he did not know that because he was busy at the time. The steering gear, he repeated, was working, but working stiffly. It was true that he shouted that the steam was being cut down in the steering gear, but an engineer immediately rushed up and said this was not so. He denied that there was "a fight" for command of the vessel. He had no time to tell a Chinese quartermaster, to take his order from him because he was shouting at the top of his voice all the time.

J. Thompson, third officer of the *Uncas*, who was on the bridge in charge of the telegraph on the afternoon of the collision, gave evidence as to the orders which were given just prior to the collision. He received five orders in so many seconds when three lengths away and when the *Uncas* was a length away from the *St. Albans* two orders to stop were given and then "half speed." More orders were shouted, all at once, and when the pilot said "full speed astern" he (witness) took the order of the Captain "full speed ahead," because the pilot seemed to have "lost his head." Up to then the Captain had given no orders, but he then took the wheel, though the collision could not be avoided.

Capt. Going, the pilot of the *Uncas*, said the vessel, at 4.49, just after casting off, went at "full speed." The Captain and third officer were on the bridge with him, and the quartermaster was at the wheel. They went full speed up to 5.0 p.m., at which time the *Uncas* was approaching the O.S.K. and Great Northern buoys, and she was then put at half speed.

The President—Why were you not in your proper fairway?—There was no necessity, sir.

There was a necessity—I did not think there was.

You tell me there is no necessity to take the proper fairway in a harbour like this?—I think there is no necessity.

You can take it from me that there is a necessity; it is there for that purpose, and ships in the fairway have the right of way—There was a perfectly clear way.

It cannot be clear. It is a recognised fairway for the transport of ships from East to West—There was nothing in the way.

It is no use arguing on those lines. You must realise that the fairway is a proper track, and you were outside your fairway. Do you realise it now?—Yes, I suppose I must.

You were outside your fairway and a collision occurred. You must understand that the central fairway is for the proper transport of ocean ships.

Capt. Going added that when he gave the order "hard astern" and "full ahead" the helm did not answer and the vessel continued to swing towards the *St. Albans*. He went into the wheelhouse and had the wheel put "hard astern," "hard astern," and "hard astern" quickly, with the object of removing any obstruction, and the helm was left "hard astern." The *Uncas* was still going through the water, though the engines were stopped, and at this time the *St. Albans* was two cables away. The *Uncas* was making about three knots, and heading towards the funnel of the *St. Albans*, and two minutes later he gave the order "full astern."

At the same time the Captain ordered the lowering of the anchors, but this was not obeyed. The Captain then ordered "full speed ahead." Witness said, "No, sir," the Captain said, "Yes," and he (witness) gave no further orders. In answer to Mr. Crew, witness said that if the *Uncas* had answered to her helm when he gave the orders "hard astern" and "full ahead" she would, in his opinion, have easily avoided the *St. Albans*.

The President then asked—To what do you attribute the collision?—To the jamming of the steering gear; that was the primary cause.

Did you call anyone's attention to the fact that it was jammed?—I do not know if I did; but the Captain knew it.

The Captain says he did not.

He must have, because he shouted out to the engineers about cutting the steam off from the steering gear.

Mr. Crew—If the last order you gave, "hard astern," had been carried out, do you think the collision would have been avoided?—I think we should just have missed; I am not sure.

Answering Mr. Gedge, Captain Going said it was blowing fresh to strong at the time of the collision. He was proceeding rather north of the central fairway because it was clear, but he could have gone down the central fairway. He was steering from Stonecutters practically direct to Kowloon Point.

Mr. Gedge said his point was that witness could have gone more safely down the central fairway than south of the northern fairway.

The President said there was now no northern fairway.

Captain Crump, answering the Court, said he had perfect confidence in the pilot. On this occasion he left matters in the hands of the pilot till it was too late to avoid a collision.

Mr. Halsteinsen, the Chief Officer of the *Uncas*, said that he had held a master's certificate since July, 1884. The ship was ported to avoid two junks when she was about 300 feet from the *St. Albans*. The *Uncas* was at that time swinging to starboard and going ahead at about four knots. She stopped swinging, went straight ahead, and struck the *St. Albans*.

Mr. Gedge—You put this collision down to the porting to avoid the junks?—Not exactly. In the first place I saw the ship porting, but when I saw her keep swinging I knew there was something wrong and thought there would be a collision.

If she had not ported there would not have been a collision?—She might have run into the junks.

I am talking about the *St. Albans*—If she had not ported she would not have struck the *St. Albans*.

Mr. A. E. Ryall, Chief Engineer of the *Uncas*, said that when coming from Laichikok orders were given to the engine-room at the rate of two and sometimes three per minute. In fact they came so fast that they could not get the orders written down fast enough. He made it part of his routine always to examine the steering gear, and it was working splendidly right up to the time of the collision. He had very seldom known it to be stiff. The gear was practically "fool-proof."

Mr. Wilkinson contended that although there was a very great difference between compulsory and voluntary pilotage yet the duties of the pilot were much the same in the one case as in the other up to a certain point.

Mr. Gedge said the cause of the collision was primarily because the Captain had taken the wrong channel. It had been held repeatedly that a Master coming into this Harbour was in charge of his ship. There was no compulsory pilotage, and therefore he submitted that the Master of the *Uncas* was in charge and ought to have been in charge.

The President said he did not think the Captain denied responsibility. He thought that the Captain realised that he was in charge of the ship, but he had a very short time in which to do anything. Mr. Crew emphasised that there was a very grave divergence in opinion as to what actually did happen when the *Uncas* was running towards the *St. Albans*. He submitted that the story told by the pilot was what really happened, and suggested that the Court could only say that there was some mishap. The pilot was a man of many years' experience of this harbour, and he had never previously been before that Court. What happened was that the gear went temporarily out of order, and then a difference of opinion occurred between the Captain and the Pilot.

The President announced that the Court would deliver its decision at noon to-day.

A GERMAN MISCONCEPTION

The following information about Scotland, Ireland, and the Navy is copied from a book by Professor Schiemann, of Berlin, "Die letzten Etappen zum Weltkrieg" ("The Last Stages before the World-War"), p. 274:

As the English conduct their wars in the East with Indians, so they man their Fleet with Irishmen and Scotchmen, and with foreigners whom they capture with high pay, and who, in the floating fortresses of their Dreadnoughts, are practically prisoners, who fight for their lives along with the ship to which they are attached. How can there be any talk of enthusiasm or patriotism there? Irish and Scots are in their hearts opponents of the English, and that watchword of "Home Rule all Round" readers quite rightly the feeling that their ideal would be separation from England.

My translation (says the writer who communicates the extract to *The Times*) hardly does justice to the original, which I am sure is better calculated, if I may use the phrase, to "prop in these bad days your mind."

Wie sie (i.e., die Engländer) ihre Kriege im Orient mit Indern führen, so bemannt sie ihre Flotte mit Irländern und Schotten und mit Fremden, die sie durch hohe Löhne anlocken, und die in den schwimmenden Festungen ihrer Dreadnoughts tatsächlich Gefangene sind, die mit dem Schiff, an welches sie gebunden sind, um ihr Leben kämpfen. Wie kann da von Begeisterung um Vaterlandsliebe die Rede sein? Iron und Schotten sind in ihrem Herzen Gegner der Engländer, und jenes Schlagwort des "Home Rule all Round" gibt ganz richtig den Empfindung Ausdruck, dass ihr Ideal eine von England getrennte Sonderexistenz wäre!

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share-report dated the 23rd September, state:—

After considerable activity in the early part of the week, the local market has become somewhat quieter on profit taking, and in some cases prices have receded slightly on this account. The general position of all stocks, however, remains quite sound and there would appear to be every reason to look for a revival and renewal of demand after the settlement is dealt with on the 28th inst. London prices have a drooping tendency, but at present there is no material change in rates to report. Plantation Rubber in London is unchanged at 2/3 per lb., and Standard Tin slightly easier at £153 1/2 cash, £154 3 months. Bar Silver is quoted today at 23d., Sterling T.T. at 7/8; Shanghai T.T. at 78; and Singapore T.T. at 77. The Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai is 78 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai are somewhat firmer at \$825 with sales and buyers, and no shares now obtainable under \$830.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Centons have improved to a buying rate of \$423, and Yangtzes to \$245 with exchange 73, with no business in either stock to report. Unions are a quiet market at \$970, and North China firm with buyers in the North at Tls. 165.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas are firmer with buyers at \$102, and Hongkong unchanged at \$102, buyers, sellers still holding for higher rates.

SHIPPING.—Douglases continued their advance until \$86 and \$90 was established for cash, and \$94 for December delivery. The market has since eased off slightly, closing with sellers at \$86 cash, and \$93 December. Indes have also had a slight set-back owing to settlement influences, and after sales at \$137, have now been done at \$134, closing with buyers at this quotation. Steamboats are quiet with probable sellers at \$203, and Star Ferries firm with buyers at \$251. China and Manila continue in request at 40 cents.

CHINA.—Shells have again been booked at 50%, and more are obtainable Langkats after slight fluctuations close at Tls. 37; buyers in the North. We have no local business to report in the latter stock.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after slight weakness have recovered to a buying quotation of \$132, at which the market closes firm with few cash shares in evidence. Luxons have also improved and can now be placed at \$401.

MIXING.—No business has transpired in this section, and quotations given are more or less nominal. The closing rates are:—Kailans 30/-, Tronols 31/6, and Raubs 33/-, the last-named closing with buyers to a limited extent.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been dealt in to a considerable extent at prices ranging up to \$84 for cash, and \$86/\$87 for December delivery, market closing with buyers at \$81/\$82 cash, and equivalent rates forward. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have advanced to \$79 cash and \$83 for December delivery, and close steady at these rates. New Engineerings are wanted in the North at Tls. 94, and Shanghai Docks at Tls. 60, Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves being again unchanged at Tls. 92 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue in request at \$109, West Point at \$72, and Kowloon Lands at \$40, but again there is no business to report. Humphreys Estates have declined to \$7 sellers after small sales at \$7 and \$7.15, and Central Estates close with probable sellers at \$100.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong continue in request at \$9, and a slightly higher rate would probably be paid. In the North the closing rates are as follows:—Ewos Tls. 180 sellers, Kung Yiks Tls. 13.40 sellers, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 103 sellers, and Soy. Chees Tls. 51 sellers. There are buyers of Internationals at Tls. 203, and of Lau Kung Mows at the same rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have had a further rapid advance, and after sales at various rates close with a buying quotation of \$9.00 for cash, and \$10 for December delivery. Electrics have advanced to \$45 with sales and buyers, Ropes to \$31, Trams to \$5.20 and Peak Trams to \$9.40, buyers. There are sellers of China Providents at \$81, and Watsons at \$6.55 after sales.

MEMO.—Next Settling Day Tuesday, September 28th.

THE DERBY.

Entries for the Derby and Oaks of 1917 have been published. The former number 285 including 20 from Paris and 19 from New York. For this year's Derby there were 417 entries and for next year 452, so that the stoppage of racing has had a marked influence upon breeders, the horses being entered when yearlings. His Majesty has taken four nominations for the Derby, viz., a colt by Sunstar—Princesse de Galles, colt by Lemberg—Persepolis, colt by St. Amant—Glad Tidings, and colt by Misour—Amphora. The Oaks for 1917 closed with 241 subscriptions, including 15 made in Paris and 3 in New York, compared with 301 for this year and 317 next year. His Majesty has entered Neive Chapelle Sunstar—Prim Nus, and a filly by Spearmin—Pintade.

CAMMELL LAIRD'S NEW WORKS.

Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co., of Sheffield, are about to erect large new works, costing over a quarter of a million pounds, and employing 4,000 men. The Corporation of the town selected have agreed to lease a site rent free for a period of six months beyond the duration of the war.

The Minister of Munitions has written to the town clerk expressing gratification at the "patriotic and public spirited proposals of the Corporation."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

TELEPHONE 1741.

NOW SHOWING

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH-CLASS

COACH FINISH

IN

EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

[855]

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCK YARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 212

[30]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 9th October, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 9th October, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1915. [1014]

WANTED.

A YOUNG PORTUGUESE with knowledge of Office routine seeks employment in a Mercantile Office. Possessing excellent references.

Please address to "WILLING," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 24th September, 1915. [1013]

WANTED.

ENGLISH LADY, thoroughly reliable and experienced, offers her services as NURSE to 1 or 2 children, Peak District preferred. (Live in.)

Address— "NURSE," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1007]

ESTATE OF W. IMHOOF, DECEASED.

CREDITORS of the above Estate are requested to send details of their claims to the French Consulate at Canton within one month from this date, and all monies due to the deceased should be forwarded within that time.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1915. [1002]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A free lecture on Christian Science will be given by

VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, C.S., Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, TO-DAY (FRIDAY).

September 24th, at 5.30 P.M.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [902]

LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915, prohibiting trading with the enemy all persons subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China were prohibited from doing certain things; and far as licences might be issued enabling them so to do AND WHEREAS by paragraph XI. of the aforesaid Regulations it is provided that nothing in such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the King's licence or by the licence given on his behalf by a Secretary of State or on the like behalf by His Majesty's Minister in China whether such licence be especially granted to individuals or be announced to classes of persons; NOW THEREFORE, I, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, hereby announce that all British subjects, firms or corporations are permitted to trade with the following persons or bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China, namely:—

J. A. JORDAN, His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Peking, 8th September, 1915. [1008]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS (\$24,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that in accordance with Article V. of the Loan Regulations, the full amount of Dollars One Million Four Hundred and Forty Thousand (\$1,440,000), being the amount of interest on the Loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and has been deposited by the undersigned in the following Banks, namely, THE BANK OF CHINA AND THE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the Loan.

F. A. AGLEY, Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans, Peking, 11th September, 1915. [1003]

INTIMATIONS

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, and until further Notice, the Supply of Water by means of House Services to Houses connected with the RIDER MAINS will be DISCONTINUED.

A Supply of Water will be given by Street Fountains in the Rider Main District.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Office, Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [993]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY SECOND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Custodian to act as CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1000]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY SECOND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY THE CUSTODIAN WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALL persons whose duty it is under this Ordinance to notify the Custodian of property held or managed by them on behalf of enemies are requested to send in lists of such property to the Treasury in duplicate. Such lists should show the name, the present residence, if known, or supposed present residence, of the enemies on whose behalf the property is held or managed. A separate list (in duplicate) should be sent in respect of each class of property, e.g., deposits on current account, fixed deposits, title deeds, share scrip, produce, etc., etc. In respect of each class of property separate lists must be made of property over which the holder or manager has a lien.

In the case of payments under section 4 of the Ordinance the particulars required are:—The names and present residences, where known, of the persons, firms or companies, to whom the dividends, interest or shares of profits would otherwise be payable; the date at which such dividends or interest became due and payable, and the amount and description of stock, shares, loans, etc., on which such dividends and interest accrued. Separate lists of particulars (in duplicate) should be sent in of dividends, interest and shares of profits, respectively.

Payments may be made by forwarding to the Treasury cheques in favour of the "CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY," or by sending a bank receipt for money paid to credit of the Custodian's account at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Further information may be obtained during the usual hours at the Treasury.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Treasurer, Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1001]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES OF THE HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue—\$100 each) was held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1915, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:—

3	400	887	1269	1527
83	431	925	1302	1537
137	467	954	1305	1584
138	483	966	1329	1628
175	491	1002	1334	1689
184	506	1006	1385	1697
198	591	1145	1413	1772
285	631	1148	1441	1772
297	637	1172	1484	1786
299	639	1221	1486	1787
310	643	1224	1490	1874
355	681	1227	1499	1915
380	788	1205	1502	1930

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1915, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order, E. DES VCEUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1004]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at The Peak.

Reply with particulars to—"G. B.," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1006]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 8, Duddell Street.

Apply—A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARAKET, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

CHELTONDALE, No. 97, THE PEAK Fully Furnished. Apply—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915. [1011]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

BAHAR LODGE, No. 4, Peak Road, 6 ROOMS. Apply to—V. F. V. RIBEIRO, Care of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1005]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November. FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View. H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [980]

TO LET.

NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE, THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 2, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR, Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [993]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road. Apply—CLARK & Co., Opticians, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [38]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession; and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on about 15th October next. English Bath and Kitchen, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Charge System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd., Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [358]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS. Very Large Dining Room. Immediate possession, house in excellent order. Terms Court and Garden. Apply—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley. HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

OFFICES facing the Harbour between the Hong Kong Club and Post Office, 85, THE PEAK "THE BEEHIVE," 21, WONG-NEI-GUO ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK. "HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon. "HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK, 6 Rooms. Furnished, from 1st November, 1915. ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

NO. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS, 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November. "HAZELDEN," No. 53, Kowloon R. Rd., 6 Rooms with Garden and Tennis Court.

NO. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 6, BELLILLO TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

NO. 2, DES VCEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 69, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS, Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

EVERY CAKE OF WATSON'S



IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF PURE CARBOLIC ACID SPECIFIED. SUPPLIED IN 3 STRENGTHS.

VIZ.:

5% FOR TOILET USE. Price \$1.20 Per Box of Three Cakes.

10% FOR THE BATH. Price \$1.75 Per Box of Three Cakes.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP. Price 75 Cents Per Cake.

TO BE OBTAINED ONLY FROM—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG AND CHINA. [13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VCEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1915.

PRESIDENT YUAN AND HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

ONE or two brief paragraphs which have lately appeared in our columns afford welcome indications of the growing appreciation of the educational advantages which the University of Hongkong offers to young men in China.

Above all will the Colony value the recognition which President YUAN SHIH-KAI himself has so graciously accorded to the University by providing funds for five annual scholarships. This mark of the President's personal interest in the University must be regarded as good evidence that it is being run on lines acceptable to the Chinese Government.

Sir CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., the Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University, has for three summers in succession visited Peking, and on each occasion has had the honour of audience with the PRESIDENT. Doubtless on these occasions the PRESIDENT has been made fully acquainted with the work of the University and the excellent progress which has been made since its opening, but a few years ago, towards the fulfilment of its aims. Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, in his address on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the University, expressed the conception of the scheme in the minds of the promoters in these terms: "It is my belief that the graduates of this University, its doctors of medicine, its scientific engineers, and its trained administrators will exert an influence which will be unmeasurable in the future among the 400 millions of China's population. They will be 'missionaries of Empire' in the highest sense—sent out to spread the benefits and blessings which practical education conceptions and theories of government antagonistic to the established order of their country, but imbued with that genuine patriotism whose only aim is to make their country better and greater,

and to share with others that which they have themselves received." It was with such views and ideals as these that the wealthy Chinese not only of this Colony, but of the Straits Settlements and of many centres of China, contributed so munificently towards endowing the University whose buildings were erected at the sole cost of the late Sir HORNUMSLEY MONY.

The scholarships founded by the PRESIDENT of the Chinese Republic are parallel to those founded by the late KING EDWARD VII. The KING EDWARD Scholarships are tenable only by British subjects (including, of course, Chinese British subjects) while those founded by President YUAN SHIH-KAI are for Chinese subjects. The University from the start has been accorded recognition by several Provincial Governments of China. It will not have been forgotten that the Viceroy of Canton at the time the University was being built (H.E. CHANG JEN CHUN) made a donation of \$200,000 to the Endowment Fund with hearty expressions of interest in the scheme. The Canton Government has instituted twenty scholarships for poor students; the Yunnan, Chihli, and Hupeh Governments also maintain eight scholarships each, and it is very satisfactory to observe that there is very keen competition for the scholarships among students in these provinces. A paragraph we reproduced from an northern contemporary the other day mentioned that in the Hupeh Province as many as seventy lads competed in the examination. Every year we see the desire to acquire Western knowledge becoming more keen and more widespread among the young men of China, and as the educational advantages offered by the University become better known, Hongkong will come more and more to be recognised as the natural centre for Western Education in the East. Though still in its infancy, the University already has upwards of two hundred students. It is exceedingly well staffed and equipped, is doing excellent work, and undoubtedly offers to the Chinese, at their own doors so to speak, educational advantages fully equal to those offered by similar Universities abroad, and at very much smaller cost. We have never for a moment doubted that a great future lies before the Hongkong University, and the practical interest which in these still early days is shown in its activities by the PRESIDENT of the Republic of China and by a number of the Provincial Governments will be valued not only as a testimony to the good work the University is doing, and is capable of doing in an ever-increasing extent, for the good of China, but also as an assurance that in founding this centre of learning in Hongkong an important link has been forged in the chain which will bind the British people, and Hongkong particularly, in friendship and good will with the great country on whose confines the Colony is situated.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 10 a.m.

The Bishop of Victoria will spend next Sunday at Macao. He will conduct Divine service in the morning in the ancient British Church.

Interim dividends are announced in a London wire, dated the 17th inst., as follows:—Sunel Salak 10, Golden Hope 5, Pataling 30, Tenom 7½, Selangor River 10, Selaba 8.

To a "Fellow Reservist" we have to say that we can make no exceptions to the rule that writers of anonymous letters must communicate their names and addresses to the Editor.

The Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng has received an intimation from the Malacca Chinese Aircraft Committee that they hope to secure a £1,500 reconnaissance aircraft in order to complete the Malayan Air Fleet.

At the Magistracy yesterday two Chinese were sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks for loitering with intent to commit an armed robbery. The men were seen by two detectives loitering outside a house in the Wanchai district. When searched they were found to carry daggers and pieces of wire.

The enquiry into the death of a Chinese who has run down by a motor-car driven by Mr. Lauritsen on the Shaikwan Road was resumed at the Magistracy yesterday before the Coroner (Mr. J. B. Wood). Evidence was given by Mr. Lauritsen and Mr. Swift, of the Vacuum Oil Company as to the speed of the car, and the enquiry was adjourned sine die for the return of the ship on which the deceased was employed.

PORTUGUESE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

There was a large gathering of Portuguese of both sexes at the large Hall of the Lusitano Club last evening, when an extraordinary general meeting of the Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos was held for the purpose of presenting a general statement of the working of the Association since its establishment on the 1st June last. The Society will carry on its activities over a very wide field for the benefit and advancement generally of the Portuguese in the Colony, and undoubtedly possesses great potentialities.

The formation of the Society has been watched with the keenest interest by the Portuguese in Macao, and it finds among them very warm support. This was evidenced by the presence at the gathering yesterday of the President of the Macao Municipal Council (Mr. F. X. da Silva), the Secretary to the Bishop of Macao (Rev. Father A. M. Sarmiento), Lieut. F. V. Correa, Mr. and Mrs. Morgado, Mr. and Mrs. Souza, Messrs. P. N. da Silva, J. F. X. da Silva, and L. de Conceicao (all of Macao).

Mr. Loo d'Almada e Castro (President of the Society) presided, supported by the following members of the Committee:—Messrs. A. F. B. Silva-Netto (Vice-President), F. P. de V. Soares (Secretary), M. A. dos Remedios, A. M. Rosa Pereira, J. D. Osmund, J. M. Alves, I. M. Xavier, V. F. Soares, A. C. da Rosa, A. E. S. Alves, and D. P. Jesus Lopes.

Many congratulatory telegrams, received from supporters in Macao and Canton, were read by the Secretary.

The President, at the outset, tendered a hearty welcome to the visitors from Macao, and expressed his appreciation of their presence. He then proceeded to detail the working of the Society, and announced that since the Registration of the Society they had placed on the roll over 400 members. The receipts up to the present had amounted to \$5,010.30, while the recurrent expenditure had been very small, and the Society had a balance of fixed deposit in the Bank of \$4,599. (Applause.) The general object of the Society was that they should all assist each other whenever possible and in every conceivable way. He regarded the initiation of such a Society as that as an absolute necessity for each and every one of them. Mr. d'Almada extolled the benefits to be derived from membership, and urged the necessity of all Portuguese enrolling themselves in order that they might be completely united.

The President of the Macao Municipal Council assured his hearers of the keen interest taken by the Governor of Macao in the Society, and of His Excellency's desire to assist its objects in every way he could.

The Secretary to the Bishop of Macao made an appeal for the preservation of the Portuguese language, and emphasised the value the intended Portuguese school would be to the younger generation. If the members worked enthusiastically together the Society would become a very powerful one, and would be of incalculable benefit to the Portuguese here.

Other speeches of a similar nature were delivered by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Morgado (on behalf of the Macao Club), Lieut. V. Correa, and Mr. da Rosa (of the Finance Committee).

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

A Tientsin contributor to the Peking Gazette says:—

I am glad, at any time, to learn of the successful initiation of any enterprise on industry, which benefits this country and gives employment to a large number of the working classes. And the details of the newest agricultural scheme, which I am going to relate for the benefit of your readers, proves most conclusively that, given a proper soil and position, suitable surroundings and skilled supervision an agricultural colony on a large scale can be made an immediate and great success in most of the provinces of China.

Some years ago, just before the revolution, a body of about 20,000 Bannermen under the Manchou regime, were located and kept, practically in idleness, in a large block of ground belonging to the Imperial family up in the North-East of Chihli, upon which were some Imperial tombs, the whole being really a vast hunting park.

After the success of the revolution and the commencement of a republican regime, under the Presidency of Yuan Shih-kai, the state of the Treasury was in such a condition that funds were lacking even for the most necessary Government affairs, so that notice was given to this crowd of men, women and children that they must move and look out for themselves; which they did, with more or less success during the last three years.

Last year some of the old Manchus, advised by a foreign engineer, Mr. Enoch Binks of this port, succeeded in getting hold of the property, which in extent about 12 miles long and 17 wide, with a river along one side and nice stream running through the centre and they borrowed some thousands of dollars and resolved to make an agricultural settlement there, and employ up to 10,000 men.

Steam ploughs and every thing necessary were duly ordered from America and England and arrangements were made to transport the machinery on arrival up to the spot, and this was done by rail to Lanchow and then by the river and road to the settlement. European supervision. Sufficient land was obtained for cultivation, the seed purchased and the ground prepared for a variety of crops, in a plan out which was the best and most for the soil, and to-day, where the only a few caretakers last year, originators of this scheme have the action and reward of a fine return. Their investment in the shape of crops of nearly everything that was and a fine settlement of hardy agriculturists about 2,000 in number, who are contented with the results of their labour and can look forward to a fine future.

THE WAR.

MORE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

ENORMOUS CAPTURES OF MEN AND MUNITIONS.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

BULGARIA AND NEUTRALITY.

RECEPTION OF THE BUDGET.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S GREAT CAPTURES.

70,000 PRISONERS, 70 BIG GUNS.

PETROGRAD, September 22nd.

It is officially announced that General Ivanoff in the last few days of August and the beginning days of September, besides capturing 70,000 prisoners, took 70 guns and 200 machine-guns on a southern front extending over 130 miles.

THE RUSSIAN STAND ON VILNA RIVER.

VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Experts at Petrograd point out that the Russian stand on the Vilna River is most important in securing the retreat from Vilna, though it is still premature to say that the Russians are out of the wood, in view of the enemy's uninterrupted efforts to cut the communications. The main purpose of the enemy's movements is believed to be to cut diagonally across the Russian line of retreat, repeating on a larger scale the Masurian Lakes coup.

The advent of General Ruskay, on the northern front has slowed the German advance on Dyvina to a costly series of attacks on successive trenches, and a serious advance of the Germans on Petrograd this season is regarded as utterly out of the question. At present there is every sign of an early winter, which peasants predict will be long and severe.

"ANOTHER FINE SUCCESS."

PETROGRAD, September 22nd.

A communiqué announces that the Russians have had another fine success in the southern theatre, capturing a forest in the lower half of the Pripiet region on the River Stry, taking prisoners and machine-guns.

The Russians dislodged the Austrians and Germans in the region of Dubno, capturing an important bridge-head, and further eastward the Russians won a battle northward and westward of Kremetz, taking a large number of prisoners.

A SUCCESSFUL TURN.

PETROGRAD, September 23rd.

A communiqué shows that the Russians have successfully turned against the Germans on the whole front from Riga to the east of Lida, capturing a number of villages and the town of Smorgon, which is east of Vilna, hundreds of prisoners and much munitions in a series of desperate bayonet encounters. These actions are described as incessant and most fierce. West of Dyvinsk the Germans lost 354 prisoners and nine Maxim's before they fled in disorder towards the river from a Russian bayonet charge, which ended in the capture of Smorgon.

70,000 PRISONERS IN THREE WEEKS.

PETROGRAD, September 22nd.

From the end of August we have taken in Eastern Russia more than 70,000 prisoners.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF STUTTGART.

SHELLS DROPPED ON ROYAL PALACE.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A communiqué states that as a reprisal for the German bombardments of open towns and civilian populations in France and England, a squadron of aeroplanes this morning bombarded Stuttgart, and dropped thirty shells on the Royal Palace and station.

The aeroplanes were cannonaded at different points on their long journey but returned to their base uninjured.

LATER.

An official German account of the Stuttgart raid says that enemy airmen, with German marks on their machines, attacked Stuttgart at 8.15 in the morning and dropped several bombs on the town, killing four persons and wounding a number of soldiers and civilians. The damage to property was insignificant. The airmen were cannonaded and disappeared southwards at 8.30.

The military authorities, half an hour before the raid, were notified of the approach of a German airman, hence the population were not warned in time.

This airman arrived at 9.30, and was cannonaded until he was definitely recognised as a German. He landed unhurt.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

SPECIAL ORDER BY GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, September 22nd.

General Sir Ian Hamilton in a special Order, dated September 7th, congratulating the troops under General Birdwood at the battle of Sari Bair, says:

"The gallant capture of an almost impregnable line of pine trenches by the Australians, and the gallant defence against repeated counter-attacks, are exploits which will live in history. The troops under General Godley, particularly the New Zealanders and Australians, were called on to carry out one of the most difficult military operations ever attempted. A dash by night, a march and assault by several columns in intricate mountainous country strongly entrenched and held by a numerous and determined enemy, their brilliant conduct and success won them a reputation of which any country must be proud."

To the Australians and New Zealanders and the troops associated with them—Maoris, Sikhs and Gurkhas and new troops from the Old Country—General Sir Ian Hamilton tenders his appreciation and thanks.

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES AT THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The Australian High Commissioner announces that the casualties in the Dardanelles amount to 19,183 of whom 4,604 were killed.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBARDMENTS BY AIRSHIPS.

PARIS, September 22nd.

There have been intense outbursts of artillery at many points along the front, including Belgium.

Allied aviators bombarded the enemy's cantonments at Middlekerke, and also a train between Bruges and Thorout.

Eight aeroplanes effectively bombarded the railway station at Conflans between Verdun and Metz.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, September 23rd.

1.40 a.m.

A communiqué states that artillery activity has continued undiminished along the whole front. A violent bombardment north of the Aisne compelled the enemy to evacuate a fortified post which we occupied. An enemy patrol which attempted to pierce our lines in Champagne was completely destroyed.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOLD MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS.

ROME, September 23rd.

A communiqué states that bold and well co-ordinated mountain operations were carried out with the object of dislodging small detachments which entered the valleys of Tofane and Cristallo, and the mountain groups north west of Cortina Dampezzo, which were disturbing the Italian occupation. The roughness of the ground, which was broken, and the numerous ravines, favoured a tenacious resistance, but small Italian columns, working methodically and harmoniously, gradually ejected the enemy and drove him down into the valleys beneath. The Italian artillery in the Plezzo Basin resumed the bombardment of Fort Hermann, of which only the casement remains standing, though the fort is still firing an occasional shot.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"GOEBEN" RE-APPEARS.

PETROGRAD, September 23rd.

The Goeben has re-appeared, a communiqué mentioning that Russian destroyers exchanged shots with the Goeben near the Bosphorus.

DUTCH LINER STRIKES A MINE.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The Dutch liner *Koningin Emma* bound from Java to Holland struck a mine. Her 250 passengers were transferred to the liner *Batavier IV*. The injured ship is proceeding up the Thames.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, September 23rd.

The Zemstvo and Municipalities Congresses at Moscow are deliberating as to a form of resolution with reference to the political situation. The question of requesting the Tsar to receive a deputation from them will also be decided.

Prince Eugene Trubetzkoi declared that the adoption of a resolution without further steps would be a mere blow in the air, but, however, he told the Congresses that the representations to be made would be made in all loyalty, as the German army was becoming exhausted and Germany's only hope was a Russian revolution.

THE WAR BUDGET.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The Budget is unanimously approved by the papers, some styling it "great" and "bold," others as "honest" and "straight-forward." The only surprise expressed is at the comparatively small amount of new taxation, but the Chancellor is congratulated on the feat of raising over £100,000,000 in a single year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BULGARIAN SITUATION.

GENERAL MOBILISATION ORDERED.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Bulgarian Minister in London has received news that a general mobilisation has been ordered by the Bulgarian Government.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

LATER.

The Bulgarian Minister says that mobilisation means that Bulgaria will maintain armed neutrality.

Asked if mobilisation meant that Bulgaria would join the Central Powers, the Minister replied: "Certainly not, Bulgaria is now taking the same precautions that Holland and Switzerland have taken."

BULGARIANS ORDERED HOME.

AMSTERDAM, September 22nd.

A Berlin telegram states that the Bulgarian Embassy announces that all Bulgarians must immediately leave for Bulgaria via Vienna and Rumania.

A telegram from Sofia states that a Bulgarian Commission has left to arrange the transfer of territory under the Tureco-Bulgarian Railway Agreement. The territory will be handed over in a fortnight.

AMSTERDAM, September 22nd.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Bulgarian Premier has declared that it is impossible for Bulgaria to remain unmoved in the presence of the quickly moving situation.

ATHENS, September 22nd.

The news from Sofia has created a deep impression in official and diplomatic circles. Great secrecy is observed regarding the details. It has only transpired that Bulgaria has mobilised 100,000 men, and several cavalry regiments have left Sofia for an unknown destination.

A CONVENTION SIGNED BY TURKEY.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The *Times* Sofia correspondent, writing on the 20th inst., stated that the Premier had informed supporters that a convention had been signed by Turkey for the future maintenance of armed neutrality by Bulgaria.

THE OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A "TIMES" PROTEST.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The *Times* in an article strongly protesting because no records of the splendid achievement of the force in Mesopotamia are officially issued in London, says that the despatches published in the *Gazette* of India are not reproduced in the *London Gazette*, and nothing is done even to secure their publication through the Press Bureau.

The *Times* declares that the thousands of Englishmen engaged bitterly resent the slight placed upon them. The doctrine that campaigns controlled by the Raj are no concern of the British people is something new and violates the status quo controlling the relation of great Britain to India.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, September 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Rees said the campaign in Mesopotamia had been the most uniformly successful yet carried out by our armies, yet it was one about which it was most difficult to obtain information. The enormous difficulties under which the troops and the Indian marines advanced in the Persian Gulf and up the Tigris should be appreciated and known, so that the country could rejoice in the gallant exploits of the troops who had not only engaged Turks and Arabs, but had endured the most pestilential climate experienced, and difficulties of every description.

Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Mesopotamian operations really concerned the India Office, but inasmuch as the operations were of considerable importance, for which the whole House and the country generally were most grateful, he would bring to Mr. Chamberlain's notice the suggestions which had been made, in the hope that fuller details would be published of the gallant exploits of the force.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

CONDEMNNING COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Government has issued a White Paper containing the statements which Dr. Duma and Captain von Papen sent to Europe by the American journalist Archibald. Those revealing the plot to foment strikes in the American munitions works have already been published in the newspapers. The others confirm the *New York World's* disclosures that the plot was based on documents stolen from Dr. Albert, the Financial Adviser of the German Embassy, in an elevated railway. It is shown that Count Bernstorff hereafter wrote lengthily to Mr. Lansing, saying:—"It is inevitable that the holder of such a position should receive the most unbalanced and irresponsible proposals. The majority of Dr. Albert's documents were of such a kind that our only mistake was in preserving them instead of throwing them into the wastepaper-basket." Count Bernstorff then argued that Germany was justified in buying up the munitions of the United States not only a humane measure but as being beneficial to the United States, to which Germany would be glad to sell them back.

The letter of Captain von Papen to his wife, however, puts a different complexion on Count Bernstorff's bluster. This says:—"We have great need of being bucked up here. Unfortunately they stole a fat portfolio from our good Dr. Albert, of which the principal contents have been published, including very important things. My report, for instance, for the buying up of liquid chlorine phenol, Wrights aeroplane patent. How splendid on the Eastern front. I often tell these Yankees that they had better hold their tongues."

Equally frank is the comment on America's contained in a letter of Herr Duma to the Austrian Foreign Office, when he remarks that the resumption of the question of the embargo one arm is "useless and even harmful, having regard to the self-willed temper of the President." Herr Duma, in the same letter, says that the real reason of the President's discouragement of the embargo agitation is the conviction that the United States, in a serious crisis, must rely on neutrals for war material, and says that President Wilson, at no price, will allow this source to dry up.

AFFAIRS IN HOLLAND.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

THE HAGUE, September 22nd.

Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, emphasised the determination of Holland to maintain her integrity and strictly to observe neutrality. Her relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly. Her Naval and Military Forces were ready to protect her National interests.

Extraordinary intervention on the part of the Government was still necessary in connection with the importation of provisions and raw material to check the rise in prices and prevent the export of foodstuffs and raw materials which cannot be spared.

Proposals for the revision of the Constitution had already been announced and would soon be submitted.

Fresh taxation would be necessary to meet the deficit and the fresh expenditure.

The economic situation in the Indies causes no anxiety. Pending the introduction of the Navy Bill, material which is growing obsolete will be gradually replaced, the first consideration being given to the defence of the Indies.

Her Majesty looks to the future full of hope, relying on the energy of the people to bear courageously the heavy burdens which are an inevitable consequence of the distressing situation.

The Budget, which was subsequently presented, forecasts the creation of a fund to provide a large number of guns and ammunition in view of the great role that heavy artillery has played in this war, and also for the extension of the air service. The estimate of the deficit is 22,227,000 guilders.

The *Amsterdam Telegraaf* says that the most striking feature of the speech from the Throne is the absence of allusion to any attempts on the part of the Dutch Government to promote peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

CONSIDERABLE EMOTION IN GREECE.

ATHENS, September 22nd.

The Balkan crisis is the cause of considerable emotion in Greece. The King conferred simultaneously with M. Venizelos and some members of the General Staff. M. Venizelos consequently called a meeting of the Cabinet.

There is also great activity in the Entente diplomatic circles. The British, French and Russian Ministers simultaneously conferred with M. Venizelos last night.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENTS.

DISCUSSIONS ON WAR MATTERS.

LONDON, September 22nd.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was continually communicating with the Dominion Governments on war matters, and if the Premiers of the Dominions were able to visit Great Britain, as Sir Robert Borden had recently done, the Government would warmly welcome the opportunity of similar discussions with them.

THE NUNEATON MINE EXPLOSION.

FOURTEEN PERSONS PERISH.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Fourteen persons perished in the Nuneaton mine explosion.

WITH THE SERBS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A Serbian communiqué states that the enemy on Sunday night re-opened artillery fire, accompanied by the fire of infantry and quickfiring, with no result. Our artillery occasionally replied.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION IN CHINA.

PEKING, September 22nd.

Probably the Monarchical Question will be referred to the Provinces for decision in the respective capitals.

THE SALT REVENUE.

SILENT TRIBUTE TO SIR RICHARD DANE'S WORK.

PEKING, September 22nd.

The Salt revenue for the month of August will be roughly four millions higher than in the two preceding months.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Prizes of \$100 each have been awarded to the following successful candidates at the recent Matriculation Examination:—Cheah Tuen Siew, Phoon Seck Weng, Chan Chun Him, Sin Ping Fun (alias, Sin Cheuk Man), and Lo Mar Hin.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

REVELATION OF OPERATIONS BEFORE THE WAR.

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED TO STATE OFFICIALS. The mail brings further particulars of the exposure of German intrigues in America by New York journals. The *Provincial Journal*, at the request of President Wilson, presented to Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, and to the members of the Neutrality Board, a series of facts proving the existence of a German propaganda and the activity of the German spy system several years prior to the commencement of the war.

The evidence is accompanied by proofs of all the charges, constituting eight separate facts. It is declared that Mr. Frank, the head of the Sayville wireless station, endeavoured, through an intermediary, to gain access to parts of an American battleship closed to visitors for the purpose of stealing details of the fire control system.

Furthermore, Mr. Frank, the journal says, is the head of a German information bureau, the object of which is to obtain confidential data of value to the German Government and German manufacturers.

ATTEMPT TO USE WIRELESS.

It is stated also that Captain Retzmann, the then German Naval Attaché, on November 8th, 1911, attempted to use the Sayville wireless station during the Morocco trouble to communicate with the German fleet in the British Channel and the North Sea.

He later tried to secure complete data of the wireless service of the United States, and especially of that of the Navy.

It is further alleged that the Telefunken Wireless Company, acting under instructions from the German Foreign Office, endeavoured to install for the American Government stations in the Philippine Islands located on positions mapped out by the German Foreign Office, and that Herr Bredow, the general manager of the Telefunken Company, attempted in 1913 to gain control of the wireless plants of South and Central America working through Sayville.



AND THEY USED TO BE SO THIN.

Get in the Game—Sargol Makes Puffy, Peevish People Plump and Popular. Perhaps you yourself have envied the rounded beauty of such figures as these graceful, well-developed, splendidly healthful—you see them at all public places—admired by all. Perhaps you dread to don your street, tennis or bathing dress because of your own painful thinness—you wonder bitterly why you are thin—you eat good food and plenty of it—but somehow you can't gain flesh—why is it?

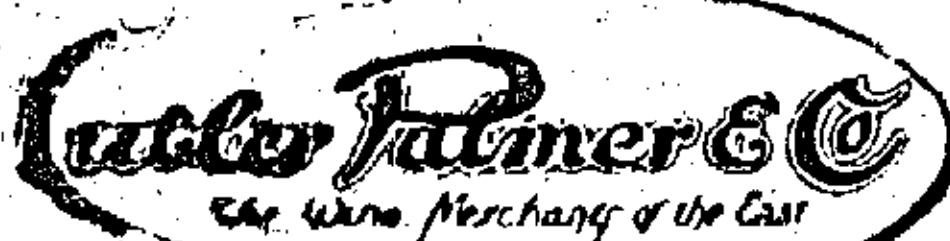
You are thin doubtless because the flesh-producing elements in your foods pass away from your body instead of being retained to build it up—your system lacks the power of proper assimilation—a dozen meals a day will not increase your weight—they will only add to the loss.

You need something to stop this waste—you need Sargol. SARGOL combines with the sugars, starches, fats and albumenoids in your food in such a way that they are readily absorbed by the blood and carried to the parts of the body where they are most needed to nourish and build it up.

As your semi-starved body gains in flesh and rounds out to its normal beautiful proportions you will find yourself improving wonderfully in looks, in vitality and in vigour.

Try this wonderful flesh builder that has made thousands of men and women heavier, healthier and happier. A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. WATSON & CO., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhua capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.
THERAPION No. 2
CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH.

ON SALE
BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE,
1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 11.35 a.m.—Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China, and, with few exceptions, has increased over the remainder of the area, especially over central Japan. The anti-cyclone has moved eastward and is now probably central over the Sea of Japan; the northern depression has passed into the Pacific, while the southern remains stationary over the China Sea.

Moderate to fresh easterly winds will prevail over the north part of the (China Sea).
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.98 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy, showery).
Formosa Channel (N.E. winds, light to moderate).
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow (The same as No. 1).
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1).

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 1/4, 1/1 & 2/6.

NOW.



KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst cough

MAN WITH A CHARMED LIFE.
COL. MCCAY'S LUCK AMONG THE BULLETS.

A remarkable story of Colonel J. W. McCay, leader of the 2nd (Victorian) Infantry Brigade in its heroic attacks on Gaba Tepe and Cape Helles, in Gallipoli, and apparently a man with "a charmed" life, is told in the Melbourne Argus. Writing from Alexandria, the special correspondent of the Argus says the Brigadier has returned to the firing line after a fortnight in hospital having been hit in the leg by a stray bullet in the dark after the fight at Cape Helles. Colonel McCay showed his subordinates that he was prepared to face exactly the same risks as themselves, and they love him for it. The article continues:—

Colonel McCay was in one of the first barges to touch Turkish territory, and he jumped into water chest deep. When the first landing party had seized the forward trenches Colonel McCay went back to the beach to meet the second units and to show them the way. On the climb down the cliff his cap was knocked off, and on picking it up he was surprised to find a bullet-hole through rim and crown. Scarcely had he replaced the cap on his head than it was snatched off again, the bullet this time entering the crown and coming out above the peak. The brigadier decided to carry the cap in his hand for the remainder of the distance. He conducted the second line into position, and then went back for the third, a bullet passing through his sleeve in the course of the journey.

On returning to the occupied trenches Colonel McCay left his body exposed while examining the position with his field-glasses. One soldier, becoming exasperated at his leader's daring, called out "Don't be a fool! Come in here out of the wet!" The brigadier smiled and answered, "Oh, it's all right; they can't hit me!" Just at that instant a bullet knocked the walking-stick from under his arm. Colonel McCay calmly picked up the longer piece and continued his observation. Then he sat down on the parapet and directed the fire, with bullets buzzing all around him. It seemed impossible that any man should be able to remain unharmed in such a dangerous position, but for two hours enemy marksmen tried in vain to move him.

"I'M GOING ON WITH MY STICK."

Then came instructions for the Victorian brigade to move on. With concealed field guns and hidden riflemen pouring a hail of missiles directly in front it seemed to be a matter of impossibility for any single soldier to advance. But Colonel McCay, carrying only a broken cane, pushed his way and asked his troops to follow him. He just stood up in the middle of that storm of shot and shell as if only grasshoppers were flying past him instead of bullets, remarked one Daylesford man referring to the incident. "He looked serious, but was so different to what we were accustomed to see him on parade at Mecca. Then he said, 'I'm going on with my stick. You can follow me with your rifles if you like. Are you coming?' Someone called out, 'My booming oath!' and after that it was a race to see who would have his bayonet at work first. The brigadier finished a good second. The first man up was killed.

Seven days later came the fight at Cape Helles, in which the Victorian brigade reinforced the attacking party. Once more Colonel McCay appeared to be invulnerable. Bullets plucked his clothing right and left, but none touched his skin. Between brigade headquarters and the firing line was one dangerous passage of yards wide. As officers crossed this space they afforded the Turkish marksmen much the same kind of practice as is enjoyed by crack shots at Williamsdown in the "running man" competition—only on this occasion the target was flesh and blood.

Officer after officer was winged or killed as he crossed this spot. Major W. E. H. Cass, Colonel McCay's brigade major, was already down with a bullet through the chest when his chief made his first crossing. A machine gun traversed the position, even commanding a bush which provided the only piece of cover on the way. A perspective which the brigadier carried in his left hand was hit on top first, and then at the opposite end. Finally the remaining portion was whisked out of his hand, the concussion causing a sudden numbness. Colonel McCay got across safely, however, and covered the same ground four times more during the afternoon.

Once a bullet broke off short what remained of the stick, and the brigadier threw the other part away. A soldier subsequently picked it up as a keepsake and talisman.

Out of 4,000 odd men who went into battle behind Colonel McCay it is believed that 1,500 were put out of action. In view of these figures it will be possible to form some opinion as to the extraordinary good fortune of the commander. The firing ceased—as much as it ever does just now in Gallipoli—and under cover of darkness Colonel McCay retired from the firing line to arrange for food and water to be sent forward. This was at 2 o'clock. The man who had been an exposed target all day for the best shots of the Sultan's army was hit when they could not see him. He has since been an impatient hospital inmate, but hurried off to the front again at the first opportunity.

The Bristol and Central Hotels, Berlin, the ones which are chiefly patronised by British travellers, have, it is said, lost half a million marks since the war began. Most people who have done the trip home by Siberia know the Central Hotel, Berlin, which is very close to Friedrichstrasse Station. We know it, says the N.D.C. Mail, because they charged us 1 mark per bottle for lemonade at a time when we had a most expensive thirst. Goodness knows what we would have had to pay for a Johnnie Walker and Perrier!

REICHSTAG'S CONFIDENCE.
THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The whole proceedings of the Reichstag last week (says the Times of August 24th) show extreme confidence and enthusiasm, and it is evident from the speeches of party leaders and from the articles in the newspapers that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg achieved a considerable personal success. There was no discordant note. The Imperial Chancellor's newly adopted tone of chauvinism and dictation to the world took the wind out of even Herr Bassermann's sails. The Catholic Centre Party leader, Dr. Spahn, improved the occasion by proposing that Germany should take the Vatican under her wing. He said:—

The position of the Holy Father, in consequence of the war, shows that it cannot be continued in the future, and compels us to consider an international settlement which will do justice to the rights, the dignity, and the tasks of the Papacy.

The Socialist representative, Dr. David, in announcing that his party would vote for the new war credits, made an entirely patriotic speech, and was rewarded by general applause reforms in Germany after the war.

TAXATION OF WAR PROFITS.

The speech of the Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, Dr. Helfferich, which has been only briefly reported in England, contains many points of interest. He recommended the new war credits of £500,000,000 as being necessary on account of the unfortunate unwillingness of Germany's enemies to see their game is up, and that they ought to hasten and save what there is left to save and to offer Germany recompense and security for the future. Dr. Helfferich said that the Federal States had agreed in July upon the principle of taxation of war profits, but the time had not come to prepare legislation, and they did not propose actually to impose the taxation until after the war. They considered that it was impossible to arrive at a perfect definition of "war profits," but their view was that all persons who, unlike their fellow-countrymen, had been able considerably to increase their fortunes during the war, must also be able to contribute to the cost of the war otherwise than by way of ordinary taxation. As the tax on war profits would be payable in War Loan scrip as well as in cash, there was no reason for anybody to abstain from subscription to the new War Loan out of anxiety about future taxation.

"THE SECRET OF GERMANY'S STRENGTH."

As an additional reason for postponing matters concerning the cost of the war Dr. Helfferich reminded his enthusiastic audience that Germany intended to make her enemies "carry the weight of lead"—the thousands of millions of marks which the war had cost (Dr. Helfferich says that Germany is spending nearly £100,000,000 a month). As to the cost of the war, Dr. Helfferich has money that Germany was spending her money far more economically than her Allies together and that Germany and her Allies together were spending only one-third, while her enemies were spending two-thirds, of the total war expenditure. He rejoiced at the deterioration of the London exchange on New York.

Dr. Helfferich ended his speech with an attempt to explain "the secret of German success." He said:—

The secret does not lie in what is commonly called wealth. As far as that goes the British Empire, and, per head of the population, France, are undoubtedly superior to us. The wealth to which we owe our success consists above all in the living power of labour of our people, which works during the war for the war. What is consumed by the war is not our stock of current money, but is the sum of war material, and of means of maintenance which our people by straining all its efforts produces unintermittingly upon our own soil. In this process the money is used, but is not consumed.

Dr. Helfferich contrasted this state of things with conditions among Germany's enemies, and said:—

When the money goes over the frontiers to purchase war materials and food it is not so easy to get it back again, and the difficulties arise which we observe among our enemies. They may repair their money machine as much as they please on our gaze as much as they please on our example, but all this will do them no good unless and until they can imitate the power of production of our agriculture and our industry, and imitate in all branches of business. They can no more do that than they can copy our army, because it needs something more than a sudden insight born of necessity—it needs generations of schooling and co-operation, and the iron training in duty and discipline. It is all very well for them to talk of destroying us and dividing us up, but their numbers and their power, and their money and their cunning, will be their money and their strength of the German people which is as hard as steel.

ELEVEN WAR DECLARATIONS.

The Italian declaration of a state of war with Turkey last month constituted the eleventh of such declarations since July of last year. The others were:—

- 1914.
- July 28.—Austria against Serbia.
- August 1.—Germany against Russia.
- August 2.—Germany at war with Belgium.
- August 3.—Germany against France.
- August 4.—Great Britain against Germany.
- August 10.—France against Austria.
- August 12.—Great Britain against Austria.
- August 23.—Japan against Germany.
- November 5.—Great Britain against Turkey.
- 1915.
- May 23.—Italy against Austria.

GERMAN HUMOUR.

In writing about German humour one is almost tempted to imitate the author of the celebrated chapter upon the snakes of Iceland. The product known to the German mind as humour bears so little resemblance to the humour of England or France that one finds it hard to believe that it is intended as such. There is always a touch, and more than a touch, of cruelty in a German witicism. French wit can be cruel, too; but this is redeemed by the delicate touch—it inflicts a clean wound, as with a razor, not the bruise of a cudgel. Still, as the Empire has its publications officially labelled as humorous, we may assume that its literary men intend German humour to be taken seriously.

The German joke runs along certain familiar lines. The impunctuality of the student, the absent-mindedness of the professor, provide favourite butts. "I do not remember having seen you at my lectures," says the Professor, "so I cannot give you a certificate for regular attendance." "Ach, Herr Professor, you doubtless mistake me for a student who is very like me, but has never attended your lectures." "Ja, that's it, no doubt," rejoins the muddle-headed Professor, handing the applicant his coveted certificate. The proprietor of a bookshop says to a student who is a customer: "I'll just write down what you owe me since the first of the month." "I wouldn't if I were you," advises the student, "you are the father of a family and ought to take care of your health; it might upset you too much." These are fair specimens of the University joke, and are not remarkable for snap or sparkle.

Somewhat, when the German joke-monger gets hold of a good idea he seems unable to express it crisply and tersely. Rather better is the joke of the student who tells what day of the month it is by looking into his purse. Here is another jibe at the chronic slapdashness of the student. Says Otto to Max: "You said you had a rare autograph in your possession, but I see here nothing but a receipted tailor's bill." "Well, isn't that a rare autograph?" retorts his fellow-student. One more student-joke from the very large crop. A new-made mother remarks that an infant departs itself very like a student in his first term at the University, for it does nothing but drink, scream, and sleep.

Another very favourite subject with the jokesmiths of the Fatherland is the *matrimonial de convenance*. A Berlin comic paper has the idea in its very crudest form when the baron says to the banker: "My dear sir, I am peculiarly interested in your daughters." The witlessness and tastelessness of this precious paragraph are most characteristic of the heavy-handed German humourist. The *Fliegende Blätter*, perhaps the foremost humorous paper of Germany, has this graceful witicism: "I should like to give my intended husband a little surprise before our marriage." "Him?" says the dearest friend, "why not present him with your birth-certificate?"

It will be noticed that money, or the lack of it, figures very frequently in the German joke. Let us quote another specimen. "So you have a horseshoe on your front doorstep." "Did it ever bring you any luck?" "Yes, yesterday my tailor called with his bill. Going away he stumbled over the horseshoe and broke his leg. Now he won't be able to bother me for a month." There is something typically German in this gloating over the accident to an unfortunate creditor. Nations, we presume, have the humourists they deserve; and it will be noticed that the German joke is essentially ill-natured.

Gibes at the sacred Army, and more especially at its young officers, are not at all infrequent in the German humorous papers. *Der Ullk* makes an Unteroffizier say to a recruit: "Slowly, as usual, in uniform!" In another paper, an artilleryman, having won a prize in a lottery, asks his aged aunt (just like an artilleryman) what he is to do with all that money. The sagacious old lady replies: "Well, you've been a journeyman for the artillery long enough. Go and buy an old fort and a couple of cannon, and set in business for yourself." The intelligence of the average lieutenant is thus gibed at: "Splendid weather to-day," remarks a lady. "Donnerwetter!" replies the lieutenant to whom she speaks, "that is just what I was going to say."

"Can you tell me why staff officers of infantry are always mounted?" asks the sergeant of the recruit. "Because they are too fat to march on foot," replies the observant new-comer.

We have commented on the good taste and delicacy of the German joke already. Let us add another specimen from *Lustige Blätter*. A friend says to Helene: "It must have been a terrible shock when you heard of the death of your aunt, was it not?" "Oh, no," replies Helene, "I still had my new black silk dress."

A NEW BORNEO ENTERPRISE.

It has been decided by the shareholders of the North Borneo Trading Company to sell the Tuanan and Tengkelan estates to a new company called the Tuanan Rubber Estates Ltd., in order to ensure the provision of the necessary working capital to bring those properties to the self-supporting stage. The new company will have a capital of £30,000 in £1 shares. The purchase price of the estates will be £26,000, payable £1,000 in each, £24,999, in fully paid shares and £15,000 in 30,000 shares, credited 10s. per share paid up. There will, therefore, be an uncollected capital liability of £15,000, which will represent working capital, and except for the signatures of the parent company will be the only shareholder. The lenders have agreed to advance £15,000 which is considered sufficient to bring the estates to the new company, such loan not to be repayable until June 30th, 1918, and to be secured by a deposit of Debentures of the new company. The Debentures will form part of an authorised issued of £25,000 and will be secured by a first floating charge on the estates, and also by a specific first charge on the uncollected capital.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF RIGA.

EFFECTS OF GERMANY'S HEAVY DEFEAT.

[BY THE "DAILY GRAPHIC" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The Germans have suffered a serious reverse in their attempt on the Gulf of Riga. For months past they have been menacing the Russian shores. In March a squadron of seven battleships, accompanied by large flotillas, bombarded the Courland coast. On July 2nd there was the battle near Gothland in which the Albatross was driven ashore. Since that time the Pommern has been torpedoed. In their latest attempt the Germans ran risks which the experience of history would not justify, and which the conditions of modern warfare should forbid. Admiral Kanin is in command of the Russian Baltic Fleet. The Gulf is enclosed by the islands of Wornow, Dago, and Cesel. The mine-sweeping of the Germans occupied several days, and was probably not very effective. The Russians had apparently only torpedoed craft and gunboats in the Gulf, and the main Russian fleet has not been engaged.

To attempt to land troops in such circumstances was an operation full of peril, and that was almost foolhardy. The penalty has been paid. The Germans after their mine-sweeping entered the Gulf aided by fog, and there was fighting in the course of which they claim to have sunk two gunboats and a destroyer and to have damaged a new flotilla leader, the Novik, and some other boats. The Russians admit the gallant end of the Sivouch. There were rumours that the German losses were severe, and it is now known that they have lost two cruisers, eight destroyers, and four transporters or put out of action, and most serious for them, the battle-cruiser Moltke, torpedoed by a British submarine.

RIVAL BALTIC DEADENDS.

The object was to occupy the Gulf, both as a supply base for the armies operating to the south, through which troops and stores might be drafted rapidly, and as an advanced base for the operations of the German fleet. One may surmise with little risk of error that the Germans have a Dreadnought squadron in the Baltic, possibly the same battle-cruiser squadron, reconstituted, which attempted to raid Yarmouth and Lowestoft on November 3rd and was severely dealt with by Admiral Beatty in the Dogger Bank action. Three battle-cruisers appear to have been lost to the Germans, the Goeben transferred to the Turks, the Moltke now destroyed, and the Von der Tann, which there is good reason to believe no longer exists, but the Luetow should by this time have joined the Seydlitz and Derfflinger.

SEA INFLUENCE ON LAND.

The main forces not having been engaged, there are possibilities, or even probabilities, of further fighting. The Germans appear to have retired from the Gulf after their disastrous attempts, but may yet resume the attack.

It is obvious that the influence of the sea may yet exercise a paramount influence on the land campaigns. It has already done so in the Western theatre. Our submarine officers have also impeded the passage of Turkish troops in the Sea of Marmara, and the Germans after the torpedoing of the Pommern and Moltke can no longer feel secure in the Baltic. At least it is clear that they cannot afford to leave the Russian squadron without a counterforce in those waters. Their battle-squadrons cannot be reserved for operations in the North Sea, their flotillas must be having an arduous time, and the activity of which we have tidings on the Belgian coast is an intimation that the British Fleet is active and aggressive. Therefore, depressing as have been the reports from the Eastern theatre of war there is every encouragement in the operations at sea. The Russian admiral, who succeeded Admiral von Essen, has a high reputation as a strategist and tactician. He is also an organizer.

WHAT GERMANY WANTED.

There is significance, no doubt, in the attempted landing of the Germans at Pernau, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Riga. That place lies about seventy miles south of Reval, which is a great Russian naval port on the Gulf of Finland. Reval is now strongly defended and difficult to approach from the sea. We may conceive therefore that one object of the Germans is to gather military forces in the rear of Reval, probably with the purpose of attacking that place from the south. They may have a plan of compelling the evacuation of the port by the Russian naval forces. Undoubtedly the Germans, established both at Riga and Reval, would be in a position of great advantage, being able to operate on the flank of forces moving out of the Gulf of Finland, and if German flotillas could secure bases at one or other of those places there would be a serious menace to the Russians at Gornstadt. Moreover, Reval is a port not subject to being closed by ice in ordinary winters, and the Germans would like to deprive the Russians of possession of it.

We are thus able to discern the significance of the German attack. Their armies would gain immensely by their left flank resting on the sea. It would be a capital advantage to possess the ports and coasts on the approach to Petrograd. Such, however, has been the success and adroit handling by the Russians of a difficult position, that there is the best augury for a defeat of German projects in the Baltic.

NAVY WIRELESS INTERCEPTED.

A certain rich German-American in America who is the possessor of a complete and powerful wireless apparatus picked up messages which were intended for the Navy station at Arlington, and transmitted them immediately to Count von Bernstorff.

The messages, it is stated, contained the information that German propagandists are endeavouring to stir up a revolt in the Philippines.

GERMAN WAR FINANCE.

In his speech in the Reichstag on the second reading of the new War Loan Bill the German Minister of Finance made some important disclosures, says the *Pittsburgh Courier*. One was that the official estimate of war needs is still exceeded by real war expenditure. In other words, the struggle on which the war lords entered so light-heartedly continues to cost much more than had been reckoned upon. In the domain of finance, then, as in that of diplomacy, Germany has been indulging in unfortunate miscalculations. Had she realised the enormous outlays which her attack upon the liberties of Europe involved, would she have acted otherwise? We doubt it. Her conduct of the campaign throughout suggests an absolutely reckless disregard of the consequences of her folly. Even now she is not appalled by the prospect of an expenditure of life and treasure which must exhaust sooner or later her national resources. The cost of the present war for one month, we are told, is higher by one-third than the total cost of the war of 1870. The Finance Minister, however, finds consolation in the fact that Germany's burdens, though heavy, are surpassed by those of her enemies. Hitherto, he declares, Germany's expenditure was the highest of any of the belligerents, but now it is exceeded by that of England, and of the total cost of the war the Allies are bearing almost two-thirds. Even assuming the figures to be correct, there is no reason why the suggested distribution of the burden should create satisfaction in Germany or anxiety among her enemies. The Allies, if their burdens are heavy, are possessed of enormously greater resources than those of which Germany can boast, while they are in a position to draw an almost unlimited quantity of supplies from neutral nations at a time when Germany is in a state of economic isolation. The suggestion that "the heavy burden of thousands of millions must be borne through decades by the instigators of the war, but not by us," is amusing. We do not dispute that "the instigators of the war" will have to shoulder the permanent financial burden imposed by the struggle, but we deny that the Allies can be so described. And if Germany seriously thinks that there will ever be a peace under which she would be granted substantial indemnities she is living in a fool's paradise. Much more likely is it that she herself will be compelled to provide adequate compensation for the grievous wrongs her policy has inflicted upon Europe and the world.

We observe that Dr. Helfferich indignantly denies the assertion of Germany's enemies that her previous War Loans were raised by means of credit loan institutions. But if the assistance of such institutions was not needed why were they ever created? Were the War Loan banks at which advances were made upon the security of investments and property of all kinds established simply for the fun of the thing? Everyone knows, on the contrary, that they supplied a public need, and that but for the advances they were able to make subscriptions to the War Loans would have been exceedingly meagre. As we have said before, Germany after the war became a vast pawnshop, and it was only by pledging their possessions and accepting paper money in exchange that the people were enabled to take up the loans floated by the Government. And the system of piling credit upon credit is being maintained, for, according to Dr. Helfferich, Imperial Treasury bonds are to be accepted as payment for the new loan about to be issued. No doubt, in order to provide funds for subscriptions to the new emission advances will be made on the stocks of the old loans, and in this way an artificial appearance of an abundance of loanable capital will be created, but few will be impressed and none deceived by their devices. The arrangement is unsatisfactory both from the standpoint of the Government and from that of the investing public, for the former gets no new money, while the latter have generally to sacrifice interest, and do not return they receive tending to decline as the result of a multitude of pledging operations. It is not to be denied that the system may work well for a time, and that no inconvenience will be suffered so long as the German people are content to accept in payment for their goods or services paper money, the value of which must heavily depreciate when their country, sooner or later, is defeated. But eventual collapse is inevitable, if only because of the exhaustion of the nation's wealth through the war. Her natural resources, though large, are limited, and they are not being reinforced to any appreciable extent from outside. When the war is over she will be perceptibly poorer than before in the possession of nearly all kinds of commodities, while, on the other hand, her public debt and her obligations to her creditors will have vastly increased. Meanwhile war borrowing operations and public expenditure will have resulted in a greatly inflated paper currency. There will be more money and less economic wealth. Prohibitive prices and national distress will follow, and only when industrial production reaches dimensions sufficient to enable the country to pay by her exports for the imports she will urgently require will something like normal and healthy conditions be restored.

Meanwhile, recklessness is the order of the day in financial, as in military, matters. Another \$500,000,000 has been voted by the Reichstag, bringing up to \$1,500,000,000 the total credits granted by Parliament since the war started. The rate of interest being 5 per cent, war borrowings have already involved an annual addition of \$75,000,000 to the Empire's interest charges. But, according to the Minister of Finance, there is to be no increase in taxation during the war, and as it is obvious that under present conditions public revenue must rather contract than expand, a very large part of Germany's revenue being derived from taxes on imports, which are no longer received, and from railways, which are in the possession of the military authorities—the country will have to go on paying interest on its war

debt out of capital. We can quite realise the reluctance of the Government to impose fresh taxation at this juncture. These in authority know well enough that were they to inflict on the public the crushing burden of taxation which the situation demands, the war would no longer be popular, and advocates of peace would soon obtain a sympathetic and even enthusiastic hearing. For the present the real cost of the war is artfully concealed, and the people are soothed into acquiescence by the fairy tale that their enemies will be made to pay the bill. Ultimately they will discover their mistake, and the position of their present rulers when the day of disillusionment comes is not to be envied. Meanwhile the German Finance Minister, while announcing that a great propaganda in support of the new War Loan is to be conducted, cannot refrain from a sneer at the arch-enemy England, whose success in financing her war expenditure is well calculated to excite his envy. There is to be, he tells us, a great propaganda, "but no sensational advertising, as in England. The German Empire," he adds, "does not beg," and "the German does not give alms to the Fatherland, but does his duty." But if the German, as alleged, is such a willing subscriber to war loans why should it be deemed necessary to have recourse to a great propaganda and to advertising, even if it is of the dull and unsensational variety so characteristic of the Teutonic spirit? Apparently the Minister's confidence in the public's willingness and ability to take up War stock is entirely simulated, and in his heart of hearts he feels that the war is costing not only a good deal more than he expected but a good deal more than the country is capable of paying.

FRANCE RESOLUTE.

DUTCH TRIBUTE TO ALLIES.

FUTILITY OF PEACE TALK.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

AMSTERDAM, August 17th. The *Amsterdam Telegraph* published to-day an interview with its ex-director, Mr. H. M. C. Holdert, who has just returned to Amsterdam after a journey of several months through England and France. Mr. Holdert, who expressed his sincere partiality for France, and indeed emphasized the fact that his sympathies were more French than English, was nevertheless full of admiration for what England has accomplished in the last six months. He said:—

All England begins slowly to resemble an extensive military camp. I was struck with the great difference between the situation there half a year ago and now. Then the country had lost nothing of its ordinary aspect; now one cannot go a step out of doors without noticing that the whole English people has only one end in view—to make as sure as possible of bringing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. The people's enthusiasm for the war is general, and one sometimes hears striking examples of this. I know a village near Bristol where there had been about 650 youths suitable for military service; 640 of these have volunteered. England, indeed, at this moment is doing all she can.

When asked whether the long duration of the war had had a demoralizing effect on the spirit of the troops, Mr. Holdert replied:—

So far from there being any question of demoralization, the spirit among the troops is rather better than worse. One good reason for this is the improvement of the situation behind the front, which has steadily become more tolerable. The Army Service Corps and medical services are now entirely equal to their task, and soldiers whom I questioned were invariably completely satisfied with their food. Mr. Holdert spoke of the damage done to Arras, where about a thousand inhabitants remain. They have to live in cellars, connected by subterranean passages, to provide means of escape in case one cellar is demolished by shell fire. Leaving the town Mr. Holdert came upon a post of three men—of whom one was ordinarily a barrister, the second a plumber, and the third a tailor—and he asked if they did not think it time to make an end of the war's senseless destruction.

"What do you mean?" replied the advocate. "You will not suggest that we must conclude peace with the Boche because he has destroyed Arras? Let Joffre take his time. We would rather sacrifice all the cities of France than not prosecute this war to an end. France has only one choice—conquer or herself be conquered, annihilated. In your country they talk much about peace, but we know better; we know very well that it is no time just now to think about peace. Have you met any advocates of a speedy peace in France?"

Mr. Holdert confessed that neither in Paris nor at the front had he spoken with a single person who thought this war could end otherwise than in complete victory for France. Everywhere was the same resolution, the same confidence in the future. "What," he believed that the French would prosecute the war whatever happens, Mr. Holdert replied:—

Just qu'on voit. There is no question about that. I cannot imagine any French Government which would not be immediately swept away if it entered into negotiation with an unconquered Germany. The spirit of the French troops is such that any Government which would dare to begin conversations with the enemy would, if necessary, be expelled by the bayonet. But I assure you the French Government would not think of it. Anyone who just now engages in peace propaganda is thereby rendered suspect. I wish peace apostles understood that better. Anti-war councils and associations of that tendency compromise our country in an undesirable way, and the efforts of these organizations is not only useless but even injurious to the interests of our country. It could be wished that all neutral peace propaganda was stopped. I assure you Dutch peace propaganda only awakens vexation even in French diplomatic circles. It needs little perspicacity to perceive that France just now can desire no peace.

The French people did not desire war and they have been obliged to make great sacrifices; they have sacrificed thousands of their sons; and they demand compensation. The prosecution of the war is this opinion everywhere. Indeed, when one sees in the streets of Paris the many women dressed in black who bear their sorrow patiently, one feels it is they in the first place who impose on every French Government the duty to prosecute the war to victory.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ARTEMIS, Dutch str., 2,311, F. Reeder, September 15th—Balik Papan September 7th, General.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 22nd Sept.—Port Parsoval 18th September, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
ORION MARU, Japanese str., 1,764, Maizumi, 10th September—Kishon Bay, Saito, Order.
DEWEY, British str., 1,560, Midgely, 16th September—Saigon 14th September, Rice and General.—Order.
FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, Perkins, 19th September—Hilo 15th September, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,067, B. Saga, 21st September—Mojito 16th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
GEMINI, British str., 1,300, Jones, 21st September—Saigon 16th September, General.—Chinese.
GLENFALCH, British str., 1,434, A. McKenzie, 22nd September—Singapore 16th September, General.—Order.
HAIMUN, British str., 642, A. H. Stewart, 22nd September—Swatow 21st September, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HONGWAN I, British str., 2,000, G. Kinghorn, 13th September—Straits 7th September, General.—Order.
HANOI, French str., 739, Morvan, 21st September—Haiphong 18th September, General.—A. R. Marty.
IXION, British str., 6,527, J. L. Stout, 21st September—Manila 19th September, Hemp and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,522, C. Stewart, 17th September—Shanghai 14th September, General.—Chinese.
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Bismarck, 21st September—Shanghai 15th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LAERTES, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 18th September—Saigon 14th September, Rice and General.—Order.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,083, Leask, 21st September—Manila 18th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MANAPURI, British str., 1,288, Maxwell, 10th September—Mojito 4th September, Coal.—Order.
NANKIN, British str., 4,256, G. Manley, 22nd September—Shanghai 19th September, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
MYOGISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,741, K. Munkaka, 21st September—Karatsu 15th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,938, A. Totaka, 19th September—San Francisco 21st August, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
PAOTING, British str., 1,072, F. M. Dillon, 20th September—Taishan 14th September, Salt.—Butterfield & Swire.
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,037, O. Yalen, 19th September—Bengkok 12th September, Rice.—Thorsen & Co.
TAIYUAN, British str., 2,300, Percy W. Crispin, 21st September—Sydney 14th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TANBAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, 19th September—Port Courbet 18th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TELENA, British str., 3,142, J. A. Thackeray, 14th September—Shanghai 10th September, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
TEIPEI, British str., 4,822, D. Robinson, 18th September—Singapore 18th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
UNRAI MARU, Japanese str., 3,671, N. Katayama, 22nd September—Manila 19th September, General.—Order.
WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,923, Asai, 19th September—Mojito 13th September, Coal.—Order.
YASAKA MARU, Japanese str., 6,579, Y. Yamawaki, 22nd September—Japan 19th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,617, M. Shinobe, 20th September—Shanghai 17th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

FUSHIMI MARU, Japanese str., 6,872, T. Iwakawa, 23rd September—London, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
LAISANG, British str., 2,224, N. Nicoll, 23rd September—Mojji 18th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LUOW, British str., 1,221, D. R. Davies, 22nd September—Shanghai 19th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire
TOYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,955, Ohikawa, 22nd September—Daly 16th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TRINITY MARU, Japanese str., 1,955, Ohikawa, 22nd September—Daly 16th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
September 23rd.
CHIKANG, British str., for Shanghai.
CHIKANG, British str., for Amoy.
FISH, Norwegian str., for Yokohama.
NANKIN, British str., for Canton.
SINKING, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

September 23rd.
CHOFU MARU, Jap. str., for Hinguh.
CHOYANG, British str., for Shanghai.
DEMOPHOS, British str., for Yokohama.
FUKU MARU, Jap. str., for Hinguh.
HINGANG, British str., for Sandakan.
KANGONG, British str., for Hinguh.
KANGONG, British str., for Bangkok.
NANKIN, British str., for Canton.
SINKING, British str., for Canton.
WADA MARU, Jap. str., for Kanton.
YASAKI MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Luchow*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Henderson.
Per *Fushimi Maru*, from London, etc., Mr. child and nurse, Mr. F. A. Redmond, Mr. W. Sinclair, Mr. E. P. S. Hooper, Mr. H. A. M. Shirazi, Mr. K. Strazzeri.
Per *Yasaka Maru*, from London, etc., Mr. Odell, Mr. K. Nakagawa, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Cobbett, Com. Dent, Mr. Makino, Mr. N. P. Bumrang, Lieut. Strazzeri.
Per *Yasaka Maru*, from London, etc., Mr. E. P. S. Hooper, Mr. K. Nishimura, Mr. M. Heshiguma, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barnes, Mr. S. P. Gupta, Mr. P. Moore, Miss E. Manful, Mrs. R. H. Hoelcker, Mr. F. Canille, Mr. E. H. Pound, Mr. V. L. Blanco, Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. P. M. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. Kusumoto and 2 children, Mr. M. Taro, Mr. Y. Kato, Mr. B. Shildnecht, Mrs. F. Moore and 2 children, Mrs. C. Griggs, Messrs. K. Hokketsu, H. H. Markham, K. Matsui, Uda, H. Kita, J. C. Hynes, Mrs. Hynes, K. Makino, Mr. S. E. Bordin, Miss E. and 3 children, Miss Clark, Master Clark, Glendening, Mr. J. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Rodwell, Mr. J. S. Rogers, Mr. D. S. Adams, Mr. J. Hardy, Miss C. Olive, Mr. C. H. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Churchward, Mr. E. R. McGee, Messrs. M. Sugawara, T. Hirose, J. Alves, S. Idzumi, D. T. Brandy, Mr. and Mrs. Coppin and infant, Miss Gale, Mrs. T. Kendo, Mrs. Fraser, Master Fraser, Master G. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dalrymple, Messrs. M. Kitazaki, Mura-kami, S. Sugimoto, K. Nakamura, Thos. Fuller, F. W. Jones, T. Honaga, K. Oshiki, H. Gusder, H. Gusder, J. W. Fairbank, H. Fox, P. Kohn, H. G. Manwaring, and Rev. F. Lebreton.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yasaka Maru*, for London, etc., Mr. Odell, Mr. K. Nakagawa, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Cobbett, Com. Dent, Mr. Makino, Mr. N. P. Bumrang, Lieut. Strazzeri.
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VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The str. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 21st instant, morning, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 26th instant, at about noon.
AMERICAN MAIL.
The str. *Mongolia* will leave Manila on Monday, the 27th instant, and will arrive at this port on Wednesday, the 29th instant, morning.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Muttra* left Calcutta on the 16th instant, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.
The str. *Phuyen* left Saigon on the 20th September, for this port, and is due to arrive here to-day.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong on 29th September.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Empire* from Australia left Manila for this port on the 23rd instant, at 1 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow, at daylight.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 23rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	In Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.95	29.91
Temperature	82	80	84
Humidity	82	89	70
Wind Direction	ESE	ENE	ESE
Force	4	2	4
Weather	op	op	o
Rain			

Highest open air Temperature on 22nd .. 85
Lowest open air Temperature on 22nd .. 79

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SECTION	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	1	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	1	D. Asbury	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th Oct.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NORSE	Brit. str.	1	Teranaka	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 7th Oct.
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Beginning of Oct.
MAHARAJA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PAUL LECAT	Freem. str.	1	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Oct., at Noon.
MAHARAJA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 16th Oct., at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHAI, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	NIPTON MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 8th Oct., at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	About 27th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	INVERHO	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 18th Oct., at Noon.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KATHAWAR	Brit. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 10th Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIPTON MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-day.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHIKANG	Brit. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 13th Oct., at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 15th Oct., at 10 a.m.
KOBE & MOJI	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-morrow at D'light.
JAPAN	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHOW	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 12 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 2 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 1 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 12 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 9 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 12 p.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 12 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 9 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 12 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 9 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 12 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUPOKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Teranaka	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PORT	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NANKIN	Noon	See Special
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. G. Manley	24th Sept.	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MALTA		5 P.M.	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Tolbot, R.N.R.	26th Sept.	Passage
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	NORE	About	Freight and
OF CALL	Capt. D. Ashbury	7th Oct.	Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA		About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H.B. H. Thornton, R.N.R.	9th Oct.	Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAU and NEWCHANG	"PAOTING"	On 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW"	On 28th Sept., 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Sept., Noon
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 28th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 30th Sept., 4 P.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 30th Sept., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 5th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUOHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SUNGKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 24th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 28th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., at Noon.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	8th Oct.	On 13th Oct., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	29th Oct.	On 2d Nov., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA. THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 12th Oct.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 9th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
" " " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60.	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco to Hongkong by the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS

MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES. SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wednesday, 10th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	V. CIOTAT	On 4th Oct., at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)		

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON AND PORTS	STEAMER	TO SAIL
(Without Transshipment)	PAUL LECAT	On 16th Oct., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915.
TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	FRIDAY, 8th Oct., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PANANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON" MARU	T. Miyata	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KATJO MARU"	Murakami	SUNDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	T. Konishi	TUESDAY, 28th Sept., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Fortness Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
2nd Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TON	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HITACHI MARU	11,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	IYO MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 27th Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	FRIDAY, 24th Sept., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	SUNDAY, 5th Sept.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 350.
" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 650.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal \$60.3.0	
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single \$41.
1st Return \$72.	1st Return \$73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe, 1st Return \$135.
2nd " \$80.	2nd " \$68.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c. apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamer to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from Colombo to	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	about	about	MARSEILLES and LONDON	1st	2nd
Sept. 26	NANKIN	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	PARABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
	NORE	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
	MALTA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHRYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 6	NANKIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£74.
"B" " " " " "	£68.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " " "	£52.
"B" " " " " "	£48.
	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£70.
"B" " " " " "	£64.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " " "	£50.
"B" " " " " "	£46.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YAMAHA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at Marseilles, if calling	Due at LONDON
NORE	about Sept. 25	about Oct. 3	about Oct. 8	about Oct. 14	about Nov. 9	about Nov. 13 1916.
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £38 Single £27 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £26 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £34 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (London 29th Aug. via Siberia)	Yingchow	24th Sept.
AUSTRALIA	Empire	25th Sept.
EUROPE (English Mail)	Malla	26th Sept.
EUROPE (London 26th Aug. via Siberia)	Chenan	26th Sept.
...	...	...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via Kobe	Fushimi Maru	Friday, 24th, 9.15 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	...	...
Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 28th Sept.	...	...
Chinawangto	Tsingtau Maru	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hano	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Hankow	Prometheus	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy	Glenogle	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
...	...	...
STRAITS, BURMAH, Ceylon, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT and EUROPE	Nankin	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
...	...	...
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiman	Friday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipping	Friday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Saturday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Tsingtau and Newchwang	Peking	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai and North China	Kuonang	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Kumang	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Luchow	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 29th Sept.)	...	...
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Malla	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 29th Sept.)	...	...
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Kaifu Maru	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada	Nippon Maru	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Hutchow	Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Japan via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Taiwan	Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chinshoo	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yingchow	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Sungchiang	Thursday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 2nd Oct.)	...	...
Haitow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Yokohama Maru	Wednesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI, VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA, and SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Mongolia	Thursday, 30th, 11.15 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitow	Friday, 1st, 12.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tsun	Friday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
CAUTION, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT and EUROPE	Paul Lerat	Saturday, 16th, 3.15 P.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Useing Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Busanak, Shatin and Shengshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Ausruen, Autsu, Ping Shan, Bei Kung, Canton, Shingai	4.30 P.M.	—
...	...	...
Canton, Wushow and Sam Sui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	6.15 A.M.
Keungmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Dantan and Bannan	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shanchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

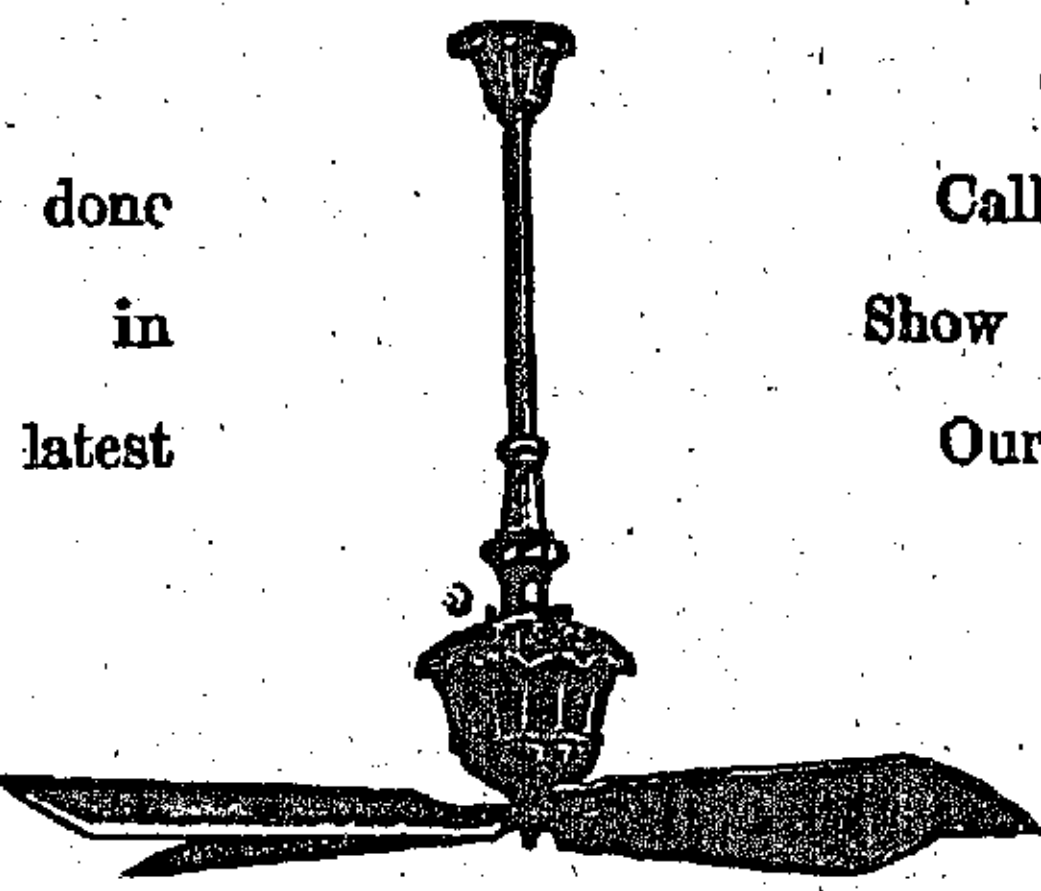
From Kheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shak Ki	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmuk	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kumekuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kaukung	8.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP COOL.
It can be done
by investing in
one of our latest
type desk or
ceiling fans.
Call at our
Show Room.
Our fans keep
the flag
flying.



Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK" Telephone 338

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 23rd.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/92
Bank Bills, on demand	1/92	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/92	
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/92	
Credits, at 4 months sight	1/102	
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/102	
ON FARMS—	Bank Bills, on demand	247
Credits, at 4 months sight	257	
ON GERMANY—	On demand	nom
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	428
Credits, at 60 days sight	nom	
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank, on demand	135	
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank, on demand	135	
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days sight	nom	
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand	86
ON MANILA—	On demand—Paseo	33
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	77
ON BATAVIA—	On demand	107
ON HAIPHONG—	On demand	84
ON SAIGON—	On demand	8
ON HONGKONG—	On demand	85
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	111.20	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	99.70	
SILVER, 100 fine, per tael	234	

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE ... 85.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE
Hongkong, 28th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	1825 sales	6 1/2 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	1100 buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all	1530 buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	383 sales	
CORPORATE MILLS—				
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	T. 103, sales	
Kang Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10 all	T. 1640, sales	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75 all	Tls. 300, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Leo Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 50, buyers	
Seoyeh Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 51, sales	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 180, sales	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10 all	\$9, buyers	
(In Liquidation)				
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$34	4 1/2 p.c.
DOORS AND WINDOWS—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50 all	\$79	5 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$81 1/2, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
Shai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 60, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	180,000	Tls. 5 all	Tls. 94, buyers	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 82	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10 all	\$7.60, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$46, sales	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$113, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$183	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10 all	\$31, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	0/ all	\$5.16, buy/6.20, sales	6 p.c.
INSURANCE—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$125, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$162, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50, buyers	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	\$165, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$240, buy. @ Ex 75	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$100, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$75	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100 all	\$7	6 p.c.
Humbley Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$7	7 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$40, buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all	\$72, buyers	6 p.c.
Matchless tot. Mijic, (Szechuan)	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 374, buyers	
Landow expropriate in Langkat				
MINE—				
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	4/6	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	4,000,000	\$1 all	\$3, buyers	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	203,000	\$1 all	\$19, buyers	
Tromm Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1 all	\$9.60, buyers	8 p.c.
Pak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$9.90, buyers	
REFINING—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$132, buyers	
Luson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$40 1/2, buyers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25 all	\$40, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$19, sales	6 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all	\$20 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 ord.	\$25 all	pref. \$93, ord. \$93, ord.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,610	\$1 all	\$07, sales	8 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$31, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$25	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$34, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
STONES AND DIMENSIONAL—				
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7 all	\$61	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	92,000	\$10 all	\$63, sales	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	90,000	\$10 all	\$16 1/2, sales	6 p.c.
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 787,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

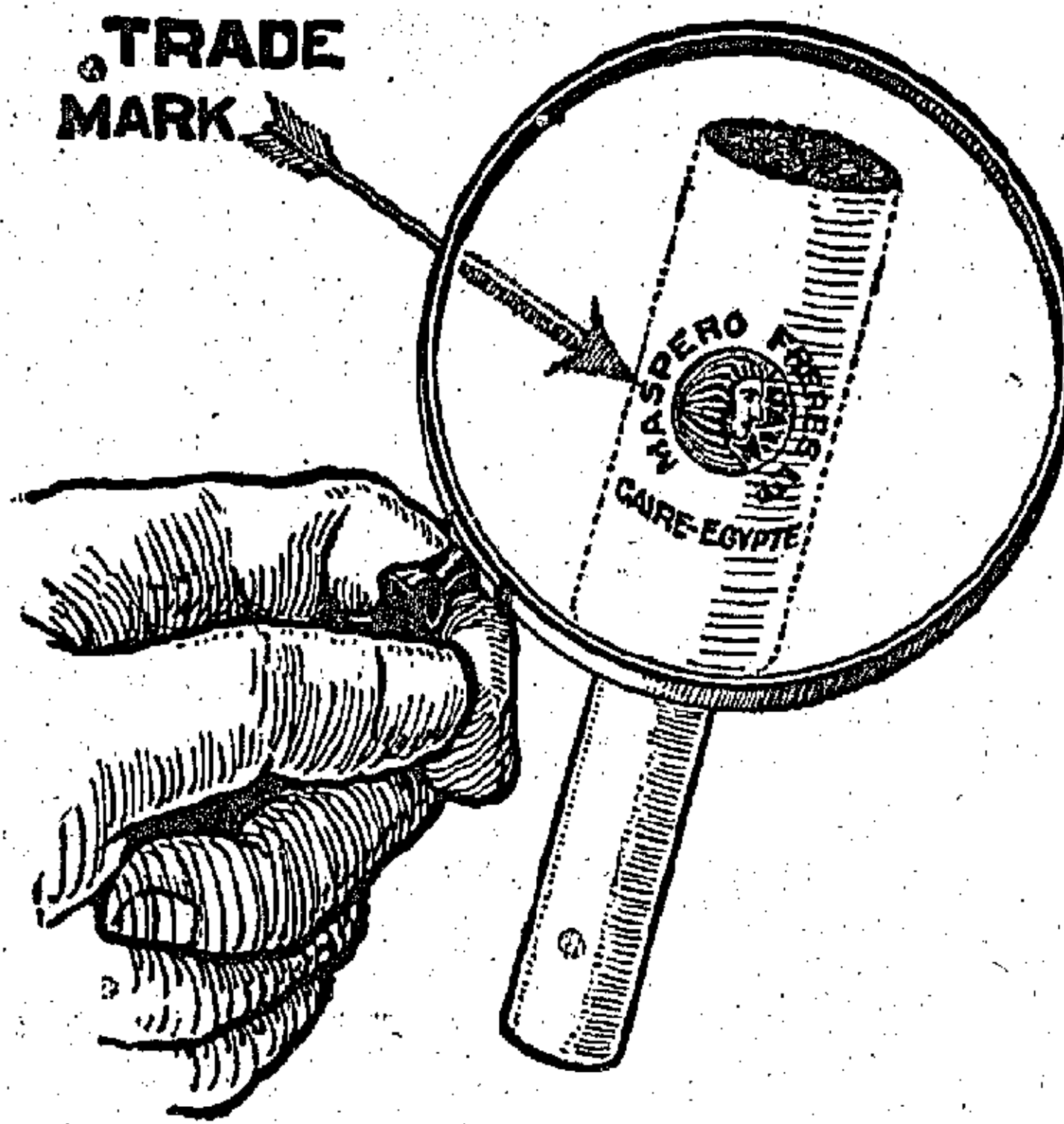
BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
WM. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
BANKS may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 8 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

GUARANTEE OF A CIGARETTE AT ITS BEST.



CAIRO

Maspero frères

EGYPT.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling 2/21,500,000 at \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,000,000
Reserve Funds \$16,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABE.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTRY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... \$4,120,000
(Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wushai, Wuhu, Anhing, Tientsin, Peking, Kiangsu, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Pootung, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tanghsien, Hingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shachin, Chichin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIPOING: Changteh, Shingai, Loh, Chowkei. TAIWAN: Cheuchuan, Tamsien, Lanchi, Lintien, Tainan, Yitshai, Hsinning, Chiaofo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yenchow, Pootung, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUEIYANG, PEKING: Kuaihsu, Suifuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 3,970,000

President: KAZUTOSHI YAGUI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOTUO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
IVETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOKU YAMAMOTO, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Akon Kagi Makung Taitse
Amoy Kowoko Osaka Tientsin
Canton Keelung Shanghai Tielie
Foochow Kinkiang Singapore Takow
Ginn Kobe Shinchiku Yamaguchi
Hongkong London Swatow Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:
FAIR'S BANK, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Chienbin, Chienbin, Dairen, Fusan, Hioho, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VEAUX ROAD.
The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.
Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£5,500,000)
Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 19,943,000 (£3,620,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,777,750 (£1,410,000)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANKYERBEN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.
Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed " ... 1,125,000
Paid-up " ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ... 500,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Calcutta Hongkong Kote Bharu Penang
Canton Cebu Kote Bharu Rangoon
Colon Kowloon Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Delhi Madras

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1915.